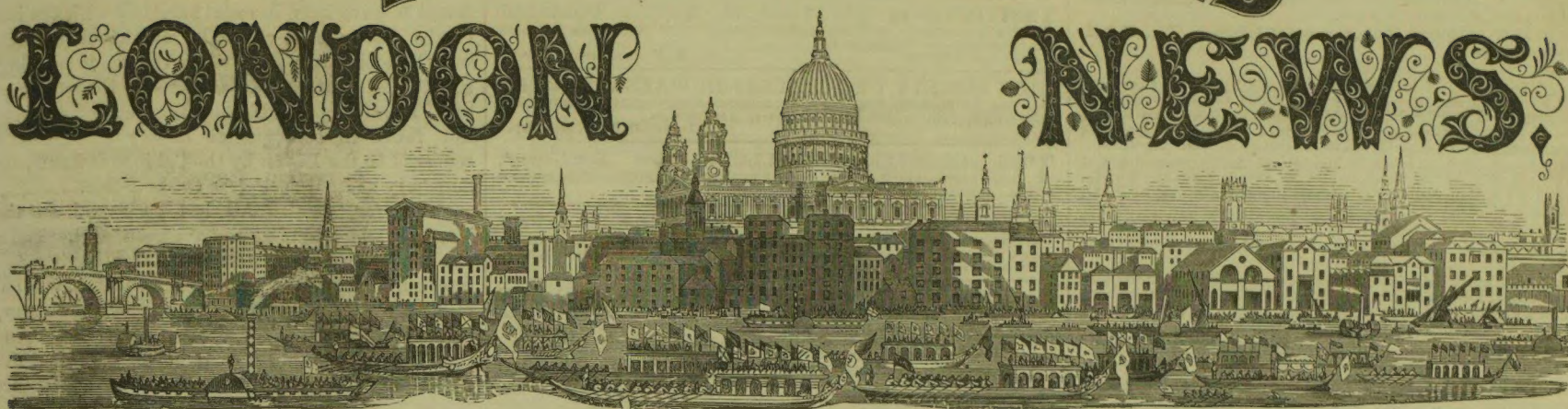


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

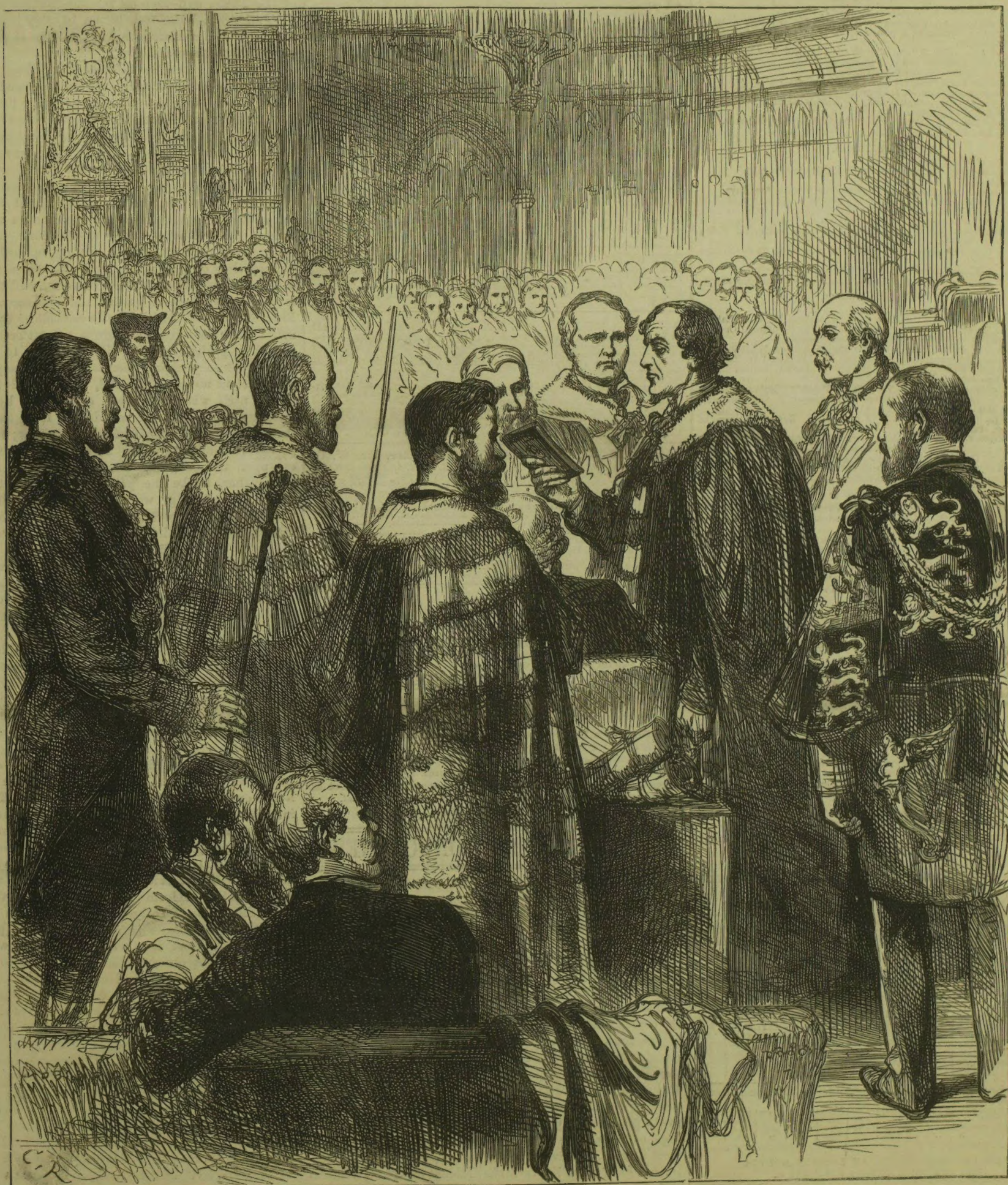


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1962.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: LORD BEACONSFIELD TAKING THE OATHS AS A PEER.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Oxtou, Cheshire, the wife of George Brownell, of a daughter.

On the 12th ult., at Government House, Demerara, the wife of Governor Sir James Longden, K.C.M.G., of a son.

On the 10th ult., at Beyrout, Syria, the wife of J. Dickson, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at the British Consulate, Oporto, by Oswald Crawford, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, and afterwards at the British Chapel, by the Rev. Robert Burton Leach, Francis Curteis, eldest son of the late James Rawes, of Oporto, to Emma Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Glennie, for many years H.B.M. Consul in the city of Mexico. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at St. Kevin's, Dublin, Alfred Arthur, second son of Daniel O'Carroll, Esq., of Tullamore, and late of Buenos Ayres and Rosario, Oriental, to Fannie, third daughter of the late James Duffy, Esq., J.P., 67, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at Wareham, Dorset, Henry John Pantou, in his 32nd year.

On Jan. 14—26, at St. Petersburg, Russia, Mary Isabella, the affectionate and beloved wife of Ellis G. H. Lee, deeply lamented by all who knew her.

On the 10th ult., at Bignore, N.W. Provinces, East India, Sarah, wife of Major A. H. Bramley, B.E.C.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 24.

SUNDAY, FEB. 18.

First Sunday in Lent.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Derwent Coleridge, Vicar of Hanwell; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Chaghton; 7 p.m., Rev. Francis J. Holland, Incumbent of Quebec Chapel.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Chester.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of London; 3 p.m., the Bishop of Ossory.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, Dr. Gregg; 7 p.m., the Rev. H. W. Watkins, Chaplain and Hon. Fellow of King's College.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, FEB. 19.

William III., King of the Netherlands, born, 1817.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Armstrong on Modern Agriculture).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Waterhouse on the Manchester Townhall).
National Social Association, 8 p.m. (Report of Municipal Law Committee on Evidence of Prisoners and Defendants, &c.).
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 9 p.m. (Verdi's "Requiem").
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. J. Morshead on Comparative Philology).
French Benevolent Society, annual ball, at Willis's Rooms. The French Ambassador will be present.
Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.
Crystal Palace Bird Show (four days). Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Doncaster Hunt.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).
Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physics), four days.
South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Pauer on Practical Instruction in Music).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. C. Walford on Fires and Fire Insurance).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Genus Dromornis in Australia; papers by Dr. G. E. Dobson, Mr. Osbert Salvin, Mr. F. Du Cane Godman, and Mr. Slater).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Renewed discussion on the Sewage Question).
Royal Aquarium Westminster, poultry and pigeon show (four days).
Orthopaedic Hospital, anniversary, 7.30 p.m. Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

Ember Day. Moon's first quarter, 4.15 a.m.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Address by the President, Mr. H. S. Eaton; Mr. Wm. F. Stanley on Barometrical and Thermometrical Clocks; Mr. J. J. Hicks on the Solar Thermo-Radiometer, &c.).
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Professor Zerffi on Slavonic Literature).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. R. Planché on a Painting in the National Gallery; Dr. John Harker on Ancient British Interments at Lancaster).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. Twiss on Possible Displacements of the Earth's Axes of Figure; papers by Professors R. Harkness and H. A. Nicholson and Dr. J. W. Dawson).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor J. Marshall, Demonstrations in Anatomy), and on Friday.
Society of Arts, 8 (Sir John Lubbock on the Relations of Plants and Insects).
Gaelic Society, annual festival, Willis's Rooms.
Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern (the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair).
United Kingdom Railway Officers' Association, anniversary, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. Pole on the Theory of Music).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. R. S. Ralston on English Nursery Tales, their Origin and Meaning).
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. F. Teniswood on English Landscape Art in the Past and Present Centuries).
Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, annual dinner, City Terminus Hotel, 5.
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Ember Day.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Brackenbury on Systematic Instruction in Tactics).
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. S. Flint Clarkson on Early Churches in Asturias).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (selections from Handel and others).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. F. Moulton on Matter and Ether, 9 p.m.).
College of Physicians, Gulstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Lauder Brunton on Pharmacology and its relation to Therapeutics).
Milliners' and Dressmakers' Provident Institution, anniversary, Langham Hall, 7 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

St. Matthias, apostle and martyr.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Effects of the French Revolution upon English History).
Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Ventilation).
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alfred Tribe on the Combustible Element of Water).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Force.	Direction.			
February	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
7	30.115	52.1	46.7	83	9	57.2	48.2	WSW.	W. N.	355	0.035	
8	30.166	45.2	37.1	76	6	49.6	41.2	W.	WSW.	141	.000	
9	30.018	46.7	43.1	89	10	53.4	39.7	WSW.	W.	242	.000	
10	29.895	50.6	46.3	86	10	52.8	48.3	W.	WSW.	353	.030	
11	29.845	49.9	40.5	72	—	53.3	45.7	WSW.	W.	410	.255	
12	29.686	47.9	43.4	86	8	54.3	45.6	SW.	W.	369	.075	
13	29.752	47.4	46.1	96	10	50.1	43.7	WSW.	NE.	172	.410	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.122	30.101	30.075	29.875	29.888	29.748	29.741
Temperature of Air	51.3	45.6	44.8	52.2	52.4	47.5	49.3
Temperature of Evaporation	51.3	44.6	43.0	49.2	48.9	43.7	47.6
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	W.	WSW.	W.	WSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 48 5	5 3 6	6 20 16	6 33 6	6 55 7	7 22 7	7 53 8

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House.
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the Old Masters and Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, will OPEN in APRIL NEXT, for the EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Eminent Artists. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. — Prize Medals will be given for the Best Pictures Exhibited Next Season. Receiving Days, FEB. 19 and 20, when the present Exhibition will close. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRATORUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christ's Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, a Popular Farce.—THE FORTY THIEVES—The Celebrated Vokes Family; Misses H. Coveney, C. Jacks, Middle Boss; Mr. F. W. Irish, &c. Double Harlequinade—Clowns, C. Lauri and P. Evans; Harlequinade à la Watteau, Miss Amy Rosalind.

QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENDISH and Powerful Company in a New and Picturesque Comedy-Drama. EVERY EVENING.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKSPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Hawes Craven, Music by R. Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by THE LOTTERY TICKET.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. OPEN SESAME; or, Harlequin the Forty Robbers of the Magic Cave. New Grand Comic Pantomime. EVERY EVENING, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, to which Children under Ten half-price. Box-Office open Eleven till Four. No charge for Booking.

S. T. JAMES'S HALL. The extraordinarily successful ENTERTAINMENT produced by the Management of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AT THREE ALSO.

FAUTEUILS, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for Evening ditto at Seven. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. MATCHED AND MATED, SPRING'S DELIGHTS, by Mr. Corney Grain, and A NIGHT SURPRISE (Second Week). EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Unusual Interest.—In addition to Models of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Captain Sir George Nares (in an Arctic Dress), and every marked personage of Royalty and Renown, a Sumptuous Group of the Fashions of To-day is exhibited. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open Ten till Ten.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. The Programme for Wednesday will contain the following standard and popular songs:—"My heart is sair for somebody" (Madame Sherrington); "My mother bids me bind my hair" and "Come lassies and lads" (Madame Cave-Ashton); "Call me Herrin" (Madame Antoinette Sterling); "Good bye, sweetheart" and "My pretty Jane" (Mr. Sims Reeves); "Phyllis is my only joy" and "Sweethearts" (Mr. Edward Lloyd); "The Vagabond" (Nancy Lee); "Firm as Oak" (Mr. Maybrick); "The Village Blacksmith" (Mr. Kempton); "Phoebe, Desires" (Mr. Thornton); Madame Arabella Goddard will perform Benedict's "Elin," Fantasia on Irish Airs, and pieces by Thalberg, Kalkbrenner, and Liszt. English Glee will be sung by the London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area, 1s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—FIRST CONCERT, THURSDAY, FEB. 22, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Half-past Eight.—Beethoven's Symphony in C minor; Overture, "Aeolus" (Meade Chapman); "Oberon" (Weber); Grieg's Concerto for Piano-forte, Mr. Edward Packer; Fyodor's Dramatic Concerto for Violin, Mr. Henry Holmes; Vocalists, Madame Edith Wynne and Mr. W. H. Cummings.—Subscription for Ten Concerts: Stalls, 24; Balcony, 24; Guineas: Single Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 5s., and 2s. 6d.—Stanley Lucas, V. eber, and Co.; Chapell's; usual Agents; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, FEB. 23, at 7.30, a SELECTION from the Works of HANDEL and MOZART. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sinico, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 5s., 3s.; Area (reserved, in rows), 7s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.

NOW READY, VOL. LXIX., ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Elegantly bound, cloth, gilt ... 20s. 0d. In Paper Wrapper ... 15s. 0d. Portfolios for holding Six Months' Numbers ... 4s. 0d. Reading Cases for Single Number ... 2s. 0d. Cases for binding Half-yearly Volumes ... 2s. 6d. Office: 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who live abroad are particularly requested to order copies of the ordinary stout paper edition, as in those printed on thin paper for foreign postage the appearance of the Engravings is greatly injured on account of the print at the back showing through. The postage of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printed on stout paper is double that of the thin paper edition for places abroad.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

As the appearance of the sun above the horizon scatters the morning mists, so the Meeting of Parliament has dispersed much of the haze which hung about the Eastern Question. The speeches of the leading statesmen of both political parties, and the publication of the Bluebook containing the diplomatic correspondence which has passed during the recess, have thrown direct light upon the course taken with regard to the complication of affairs in the East, and has revealed the measure of distance remaining between the Government and the Opposition in respect to a future policy. Whether there has been any change in the intentions and aims of the Foreign Office, whether any change, if such there be, should be ascribed to the pressure of public opinion, or to "the inexorable logic of facts," are points hardly worth discussing. The main issue is so far satisfactory as to leave very little difference of opinion between the Cabinet of Queen Victoria and the majority of the people of England. However, it may have come about, it is tolerably clear that the thoughts and determinations of the latter have been fairly repre-

sented in diplomacy by the former. The most emphatic utterances of the Marquis of Salisbury, both to the Sultan of Turkey and to the Conference at Constantinople, are found to have been in exact harmony with the instructions of the Government which he undertook to serve. Thus far, therefore, it is plain that the voice of England has made itself heard in the councils of the ruling authorities at Constantinople. If the Conference has failed, it has not failed in consequence of any ambiguity of advice tendered to the Divan by the Cabinet at home, or by Lord Salisbury as its mouthpiece to the Porte.

Thus far, good. All has been said on the part of England which needed to have been said. The failure of the Conference consists only in its having fallen short in accomplishing the purpose for which it was summoned. It is easy, no doubt, to be "wise after the event," and to assume that this and the other if it had been done, or that this and the other if it had been left undone, would have been followed by more satisfactory results. But it behoves us to take account of facts rather than of speculative inferences. The six Powers have been brought into accord. The differences of opinion which separated them one from another, and prevented the possibility of common action, has been either eliminated or adjusted. There remains, therefore, in spite of the obstinacy of the Turks, a moral force which it is reasonable to hope may be found sufficient for the preservation of European peace, by overbearing the temporary perversity of the Porte, and thereby releasing Russia also from the obligation which she feels bound to carry into effect—the judgment of the European Powers, even if she has to do so with her own sword alone.

The main difference between the Liberal Opposition and her Majesty's Government is narrowed down to a single point. It is not disputed by either that the agreement and concert of the guaranteeing Powers ought to be preserved, if possible. It is not contended by either that England would do wisely to withdraw from the existing combination and thus force a war between Russia and Turkey. The Liberals appear to favour the effectuation of the recorded will of the Powers, by whatever legitimate means the Powers may possess, even at the risk of resorting to coercion. The Government, as we understand them, are determined, if possible, to keep clear of compulsory methods, reserving to themselves, however, their freedom of action and their right to intervene by force if events should demand it. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby do not believe that the whole moral force of Christian Europe has yet been exhausted, and they prefer bringing its pressure to bear upon Turkey before pledging themselves to the employment of more violent means. England, at present, is the keystone of the arch which has been constructed by diplomatic assiduity and patience: withdrawn from the structure, there is no doubt that it will fall to pieces; retaining her position, it may yet remain. To wait and to keep a watchful eye upon the development of events, seems, as far as we can gather, to be the policy adopted by the Cabinet. Generally speaking, we presume that it is a policy which will be approved by the Nation. There is, therefore, little probability that, when the Eastern Question comes to be fully discussed in Parliament in the light of those disclosures which have recently been made, a resolution will be arrived at by either House to embarrass the action of her Majesty's Government. Of course, it is impossible to foresee what may happen at Constantinople. The changes which have already occurred there since the break up of the Conference have been sudden and surprising. The present state of affairs is ominous of imminent explosion. It is well for her Majesty's Ministers to have chalked out for themselves a definite line of policy. It is well also, perhaps, to devolve upon their sense of responsibility the particular application of it to events as they may arise.

In regard to the domestic affairs of the country, the House of Commons has assumed—for the present, at least—an energetic and business-like spirit. The measures introduced by her Majesty's advisers cannot, as Lord Hartington observed, be regarded as constituting an ambitious programme. But the times are not propitious for anything resembling an heroic home policy. The more need there is, therefore, that any sound measures of administrative reform recommended by the Government should have early attention, and be sent up to the House of Lords before the greater part of the Session shall have been wasted in barren wrangles. It is gratifying to observe that such seems to be the disposition of the Lower House. Hitherto, it cannot be said that it has shirked its duties or wasted its time. It ought, we think, before the advent of Easter to have broken the neck (if we may use such a phrase) of the Legislative business submitted to its judgment. Much will depend, of course, upon the sagacious guidance of the new Leader of the House, whose steadiness and avoidance of caprice may contribute largely to the progress of modest legislation. Doubtless, the Cabinet have kept some of their measures in reserve until opportunity warrants their introduction. The country, however, will approve the transaction of a comparatively small amount of business, if it be done well, rather than a much larger amount if it is to be done roughly, confusedly, and imperfectly. We are afraid that there is no prospect of retrenching public expenditure, the Civil Estimates of

which, already laid upon the table of the House, show an addition of somewhere about a third of a million sterling. The condition of the Revenue—unfavourably affected as it is by the languishing state of trade and commerce, coupled, as it threatens to be, with a considerable augmentation of National outlay—excites some apprehension of increased taxation. The Financial outlook is somewhat gloomy just now, though not altogether without some alleviations. We sincerely trust that, on the whole, the Session begun last week will be one fruitful of good; and if the Peace of Europe should be preserved it is hardly doubtful that material prosperity will speedily spring up and rapidly spread, not here only, but over the Continent of Europe.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner at Buckingham Palace, after the opening of Parliament, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock a.m. yesterday week upon her return to the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty drove to the Victoria Station escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, and travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway, via Clapham Junction to Gosport, and crossed in the Royal yacht *Alberta*, Commander Fullerton, to Osborne, arriving at a quarter before two. Prince Leopold remained at Osborne during the Queen's absence. Prince and Princess Christian returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, from Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, who dined with the Queen.

On Monday her Majesty gave audiences to the Marquis of Hertford (Lord Chamberlain) and Lord Henry Somerset (Comptroller to the Household), who presented the Addresses from both Houses of Parliament in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

By command of her Majesty, Colonel L. Gardiner attended the funeral of Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart., C.B. (which took place, on Tuesday, at Ryde), as a mark of respect to the memory of so old and faithful a servant of the Crown.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has taken daily drives.

The Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, held a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Thursday. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at the Levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

By order of the Queen the Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor Castle, will be opened to the public on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from twelve to three, without tickets.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited the Duke of Cambridge, at Gloucester House, on Saturday. His Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales, accompanied by their children, were present at the afternoon performance at the Duke's Theatre, Holborn. The Prince dined with Mr. Christopher Sykes, at his residence in Seymour-place. The Duke of Teck and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present. The Prince was present, on Tuesday, at the Hunterian oration, delivered by Sir James Paget, at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-in-fields; and in the evening his Royal Highness dined with the President (Mr. Prescott Hewett) and Council of the College. The Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maude of Wales, visited the Duchess of Cambridge, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday. The Prince and Princess have visited the Opéra Comique and the Globe Theatre. The Princess, accompanied by her children, has taken daily drives.

The Duchess of Edinburgh left Athens on Saturday last, upon her return to Malta. The Duke of Edinburgh and the King and Queen of the Hellenes accompany the Duchess to Corinth. Her Majesty's ship *Sultan*, Captain the Duke of Edinburgh, left the Bay of Salamis for Malta on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have left their residence in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, for Biarritz.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have returned to Kimbolton Castle from London.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose returned to Battle Abbey, last Saturday, from town.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived in South Audley-street.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde have arrived at Kilkenny Castle, their seat in Ireland.

Entertainments have been given by his Excellency the French Ambassador and Marquis d'Harcourt, the Countess of Dudley, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Viscount Combermere.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsden (Coldstream Guards) and Miss Mabel Lindsay, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G., and Lady Sarah Lindsay, was solemnised, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, on Tuesday. The bride—who was given away by her uncle, the Earl of Mexborough—wore a pearl-white satin dress, trimmed with Mechlin lace, and a long tulle veil over a wreath of orange-flowers; her ornaments were diamonds. The bridesmaids were Miss Lindsay (her sister), the Ladies Mary and Anne Savile, Lady Eva Greville and Miss Isabella Lindsay (her cousins), Miss Ethel Law (cousin of the bridegroom), and Miss Gosling (his step-niece). They wore dresses of white cashmere, embroidered with gold, and white Rubens hats, with plumes. Each wore a gold locket with the initials of the bride and bridegroom. The Hon. Eustace H. Dawnay (Coldstream Guards) was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis Holland, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. Halpin, Chaplain to the Forces. After the wedding breakfast, at Lady Sarah Lindsay's residence in Portman-square, the bride and bridegroom left for Busbridge Hall, Godalming, to pass the honeymoon. The bride wore a travelling-dress of brown velvet, trimmed with Russian sable, and a bonnet and feather to match. The presents were valuable, and numbered over 200.

The marriage of Mr. Francis F. Gordon, youngest son of the late Lord Francis Gordon, to Miss Helen Reid, second daughter of the late Mr. Rawson Reid, of Stratford-place, took place, on Monday, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng and the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Rector of St. Paul's.

The marriage of Mr. T. Merthyr Guest and Lady Theodora Grosvenor, sister of the Duke of Westminster, will be celebrated the second week in March.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Addison, Richard, to be British Chaplain at Madeira.
Atthill, William; Sole Charge of Wicklowood, Norfolk.
Bolland, Henry; Rural Dean of Wolverhampton.
Bevan, Evan; Vicar of Llanellen, Monmouthshire.
Cator, William Lumley Bertie; Rector of Bakring, Notts.
Daeth, Wyndham C. H. H.; Rector of Buckhorn Weston, Dorset.
Darby, John Lionel; Archdeacon of Chester.
Dashwood, Robert Lewes; Rector of Stanford-on-Soor, Notts.
Etheridge, John H.; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Southtown, Suffolk.
Green, William Graham; Rector of Mavesyn Ridware, near Rugeley.
Gorton, Frederick Robert; Rector of Belstead, Suffolk.
Harrison, J.; Curate of Great Horkeley; Vicar of Royston, Herts.
Hatch, Walter M.; Rector of Birchanger, Essex.
Jones, John William Wynne; Perpetual Curate of Aberdare.
Lewis, Lewis; Vicar of Ockbrook, near Derby.
Mann William; Minor Canon and Precentor of Carlisle Cathedral.
Murray, F. W.; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Peach, Charles; Rector of Evenlode.
Radcliffe, John Randle; Vicar of Snitterfield.
Rogers, E. Jordan; Chaplain of the Tower of London.
Sorrell, Joseph; Curate of Nunaton.
Storrs, George Noel; Vicar of Thornton Curtis, Lincolnshire.
Thomas, David Richard; Vicar of Meifod, Montgomery.
Tyles, T. Gerard; Minor Canon of Carlisle Cathedral.
Wood, Thomas, of St. Ninian's, Sandwich; Vicar of Northbourne.
Woodhouse, Thomas Edward; Vicar of Wimbish, Essex.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of York will meet for the dispatch of business on April 17—one week before that of Canterbury.

The *Guardian* is informed that a telegram has been received announcing the safe arrival of the Bishop of Calcutta and his party at Calcutta on the 8th inst.

The east window of St. Jude's, Peckham, has been filled with Munich stained glass, by Messrs. Mayer, in memory of Mr. Aug. L. Cope, who took a great interest in this church.

The Bishop of Oxford has appointed, as his legal secretary, Mr. Thomas Marriott Davenport, solicitor, in the place of his father, who has resigned, after a long tenure of office under the late Bishop Wilberforce and the present Bishop.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the Church of St. Andrew, Livesey, Blackburn. The building, which has cost about £5500, contains 552 sittings, all of which are free; and Alderman Thompson, of Blackburn, has subscribed £500 towards an endowment fund.

The fine parish church of Tavistock has received another embellishment, in the shape of a four-light window, erected by public subscription to the late Mr. Hornbrooke Gill, thirty-seven years a magistrate of Tavistock. It has been executed by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.

The parish church of Christchurch, near Newport, Monmouth, was partially destroyed by fire, on Sunday night, owing to the overheating of the warming apparatus; and on Monday morning the Church of St. Oswald, Fulford, a village lying a little to the south of York, was destroyed by fire.

The following distinguished preachers have undertaken to deliver lectures on Friday evenings during Lent at the Church of St. Michael, Wood-street, beginning Feb. 16—viz., the Rev. Canon Miller, the Rev. Daniel Moore, Professor Stanley Leathes, Prebendary Cadman, Ven. Archdeacon Hessey, and the Right Rev. Bishop Cloughton. The services, beginning at eight o'clock, will have a special interest for young men.

Under the authority of the Rev. B. Dale, who has been placed in charge of St. James's parish, Hatcham, by the Bishop of Rochester, forcible entry was made into the church last Saturday, and the arrangements completed for holding Divine worship. Accordingly, two services were held on Sunday—morning and afternoon—the sermon in the morning being preached by Dr. Craig, of Chatham, and that in the afternoon by the curate in charge. There was no disturbance.

A handsome memorial to the late Lord Lyttleton is about to be erected in Worcester Cathedral. It will consist of an altar tomb, on which will repose a portrait recumbent figure of the late Lord in white marble, with angels at the four corners. The tomb is designed by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., after the manner of the ancient mediæval tombs, and will be executed in alabaster and coloured marbles, enriched with bas-reliefs and heraldic shields. Mr. Forsyth is the sculptor.

The Bishop of Lincoln has written to Sir Antonio Brady, objecting to the use of bags for the offertory as at variance (1) with the spirit and letter of the law of the Church, which prescribes "a decent basin;" (2) with the usage of the ancient Church of God; (3) as leading to great evils, being the receptacles of scurrilous scraps from newspapers and other things which had better not be mentioned; and (4) as against a true interpretation of St. Matthew iv. 5 and 6, which is not directed against public almsgiving; and (5) because, by means of the secrecy of bags, some of our rich men, who ought to cast much into the treasury of God, do, in fact, put into it the widow's two mites, without the widow's faith and love. His Lordship adds that the use of bags has been discontinued in several large churches in the diocese with good effect.

On Tuesday night a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, chiefly members of the Church of England, assembled in the Exchange to witness the presentation of addresses and testimonials to the newly-appointed Archdeacon of Stafford, the Rev. J. H. Iles, who has laboured in Wolverhampton for a period of twenty years as Rector of the Collegiate Church. The testimonials consisted of a £500 Bank of England note, a handsome mahogany study-table and desk, a richly-decorated book of photographs of members of St. Peter's congregation, &c.—The parishioners of St. Saviour's and Kensington have presented £25 to the Curates' Augmentation Society, on behalf of the Rev. J. B. Doyle, in testimony of their appreciation of his services as Curate of the parish, this being the third year of his ministry among them.—The Rev. Fanshawe Bingham, on resigning the incumbency of St. James's, Muthill, has received a copy of Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" and £115; and Mrs. Bingham a set of writing-table ornaments, as a mark of the esteem and personal regard felt for them by the members of their late flock.—As an acknowledgment of the labours of the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little during the recent Mission in Manchester, it has been suggested that new schools should be erected in Cheetwood, as one permanent memorial of the Mission.—The congregation of St. Mary's, Park-street, recently presented the Rev. Cosmo R. Gordon, LL.D., the Incumbent, with a handsome clock, a suite of drawing-room furniture, and a purse of £250, in recognition of the mode in which he has discharged his onerous duties in their parish.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

At Brasenose Messrs. G. V. Fiddes, Dulwich College; E. S. Marshall, Marlborough College; and R. J. H. Poole, Durham School, have been elected to Open Classical Scholarships; Mr. H. C. Bond, Marlborough Grammar School, to an Open Mathematical Scholarship. Messrs. Bentley, Bathow, and Wilkinson, from Manchester Grammar School, have been elected to scholarships founded by Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset, for persons educated at the school mentioned.

At Oriel, Messrs. Chalmers, from the City of London School, and Thomas, from the Cholmeley School, Highgate, have been elected to Open Classical Scholarships; Mr. Hughes, from Richmond School, Yorkshire, to an exhibition.

At Pembroke, Messrs. Loughman, from Abingdon Grammar School; Buckland, from Crypt School, Gloucester; and Mullins, from Cheltenham Grammar School, have been appointed to scholarships.

At Wadham, Messrs. J. L. Jenkins and W. Dobinson have been elected to a Hody Greek Exhibition.

The electors to the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship have elected Mr. Arthur Venis Lazarus, of Balliol College, to the vacant scholarship.

Mr. T. Steele, of New College, has been elected to a Modern History Exhibition in this college. Mr. V. P. Sells, of Dulwich College, has been elected to a Physical Science Exhibition in this college.

Lord Northbrook, the late Governor-General of India, upon whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred last summer, has presented to the University a valuable collection of Indian bird-skins.

Mr. Froude has consented to be put in nomination for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University at the next election.—The *Scotsman* is informed that Principal Caird, of Glasgow, has received intimation of a munificent gift by a city engineer for the building of a common hall at the University. The estimates for the proposed addition to the college not having been adjusted, the exact amount of the donation has not been fixed, but it is believed that it will exceed £30,000.

Mr. Gibson, Q.C., was, on Tuesday, re-elected without opposition for Dublin University, his seat having been rendered vacant by his accepting the post of Attorney-General for Ireland.

Mr. J. Langfield Ward, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Wrangler (1871), Le Bas prizeman (1873), has been appointed Head Master of Burnley Grammar School.

CHARLES KINGSLEY AND NORMAN MACLEOD.

The death of Canon Kingsley, two years ago, was an occasion for so much admiring and sympathetic comment upon his character and genius that his biography, compiled by Mrs. Kingsley, has claimed very general acceptance. It consists of two volumes, published by H. S. King and Co., entitled *Charles Kingsley, his Letters and Memories of his Life*. They will be found to supply a large amount of such records of his special habits of thinking and feeling, upon many subjects of interest, as might be desired by those who have long since recognised his very superior qualities of mind. It was about thirty years ago that the young country clergyman, till then only the author of "The Saint's Tragedy," appeared as a writer of prose fiction, at first connected with the exposition of those views of social reform which were ardently espoused in 1848 by many generous and benevolent persons. "Yeast" and "Alton Locke" were the productions of that stage of opinion, to which many English people of middle age can now look back with a not ungrateful sense that the lapse of time has kindly helped to solve their difficulties, or to make their disappointments more endurable, and to reconcile the strife of ethical and political doctrines. Charles Kingsley, by those early works of his, found and proved to the world his great powers of imaginative romance-writing which were afterwards displayed in "Hypatia," "Two Years Ago," and "Westward Ho." Though his most brilliant success was achieved in the department of the historical novelist, he must be confessed to have rather broken down as a professor of history, lacking, as he did, the judicial faculty and temper, and his political views were extremely vague. The private letters, conversations, and personal anecdotes given in these two volumes entirely confirm our previous notions of this estimable man, and show that, if not in every instance of the most correct and comprehensive judgment, his mind was one of the purest, sincerest, and most earnestly devoted to the cause of truth and right. He derived much good, in later life, from the reverent and diligent study of nature, of plants and animals, and of geology, with which he combined a passionate love of landscape scenery. It seems to have been the sport of fly-fishing that led him thus to find "sermons in stones, tongues in the running brooks." Those readers who are inclined to sympathise with Charles Kingsley in these pursuits will find much to gratify them in these two volumes of his Life and Letters. Still greater is the interest belonging to his office and work as a minister of the Church, both in his parish of Eversley and in the wider circle of his religious counsels to a large number of people in his acquaintance, as well as his appointments in the Cathedrals of Chester and Westminster. The biography of Kingsley, in this respect, may be compared with that of another eminent man lately deceased, whose influence, both in Scotland and in England, has been of an equally wholesome and invigorating kind. In the *Memoir of Norman Macleod, D.D.*, by his brother, the Rev. Donald Macleod (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), we find the moral portrait of a character perhaps more robust and healthy than that of Kingsley, with a jovial vein of playful humour, and with vast capacity of persuading and managing his fellow-men. Norman Macleod is not, of course, to be ranked anywhere near Kingsley in literary genius; but his writings, as well as his life and his teachings as a clergyman, bore a similar relation to the actual condition of mind in which most laymen were found in their generation disposed towards the Christian faith and its ideal of duty. These two liberal ministers and popular authors of the day have certainly done much to win for the creed of evangelical religion a degree of favourable attention in modern society which mere theological arguments might not have secured. The biography of Norman Macleod, which has already passed through several editions, is a delightful book on many other accounts, though some readers on this side of the Tweed may care less for the Scottish ecclesiastical affairs in which he was much employed, such as Disruption and the Free Kirk, the Sabbath Question, or even the Mission to Canada and to India. A multitude of our countrymen will always cherish the memory of Norman Macleod, at any rate, as the founder and editor of *Good Words*, and will be happy to make his personal acquaintance, as that of a thorough good fellow, in these two volumes of his life.

The report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1874 "to inquire into the causes of accidents on railways and into the possibility of removing any such causes by further legislation" has been issued. The Commissioners are unanimous in their opinion that no legislation is desirable which would impair the responsibility which the law imposes on railway companies to provide for the safety of their traffic. They have, however, come to the conclusion that some measures of a definite and decided character are necessary to afford the public additional safeguards against the preventable dangers of railway travelling, and these are duly set forth in the recommendations which are contained in the report.



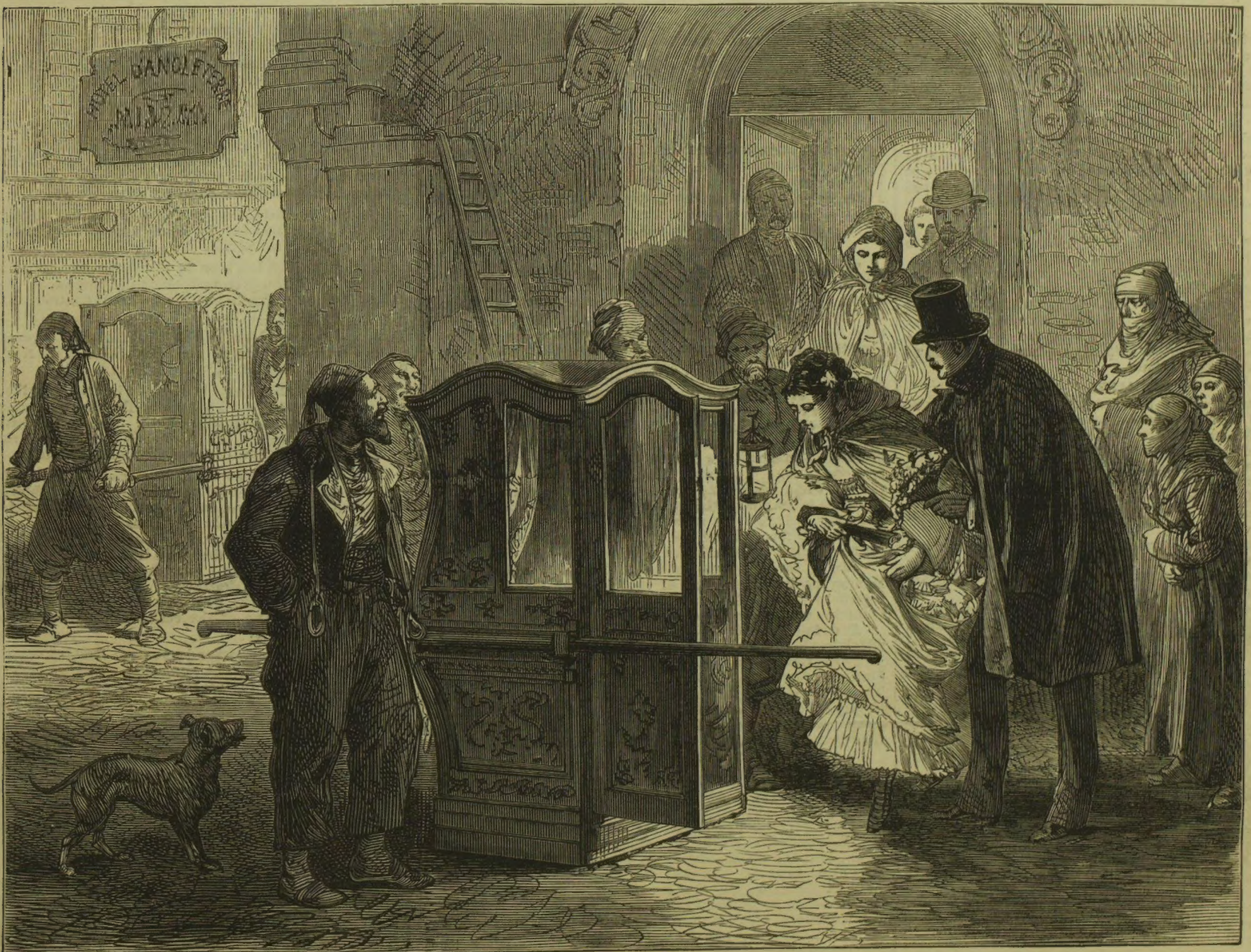
THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA'S WRESTLERS.



BOATMEN ON THE MALABAR COAST.



FEEDING THE PIGEONS IN THE COURTYARD OF THE MOSQUE OF BAJAZID, AT CONSTANTINOPLE: SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



GOING TO A MINISTER'S BALL AT CONSTANTINOPLE: SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 15.

Since the Franco-German war, in 1870, the Paris Carnival has never been particularly gay, and this year there has been less festivity than ever attached to it. The *bals masqués* given at the Opera and the various dancing-saloons still form the leading feature of the time, but were very thinly attended. It is evident that the custom of keeping Carnival is rapidly dying out among the Parisians, who, with the present general stagnation in business, moreover, find it difficult enough to provide for the necessities of the hour, without expending their money on inappropriate festivities.

There is a dearth of political news this week. The position of the Ministry remains the same, although there was an animated debate in the Chamber, the other afternoon, which nearly resulted in the overthrow of Duc Décazes. The matter under discussion was the official telegram from Constantinople announcing the fall of Midhat Pasha—a telegram which appeared in the columns of the London newspapers four-and-twenty hours earlier than in the Parisian journals. Duc Décazes formally denied that the telegram had been kept back by the Government, and indignantly repudiated an insinuation that he had profited by it to gain money on the Bourse. The Duke is being regularly attacked every day by the more advanced Republican organs, who appear determined to force him to resign. It is far from certain, however, that he will retire in presence of his growing unpopularity; indeed, it is rumoured that at a recent Cabinet Council his colleagues urgently begged him to remain in office, probably fearing that the resignation of the Foreign Secretary might lead to further serious Ministerial changes.

There has been an election this week in the department of Vaucluse, M. du Demoine, the clerical candidate, polling the largest number of votes; still, as he did not obtain the necessary majority, a second poll will have to be taken next Sunday.

Yesterday the Court of Appeal confirmed the sentence of six months' suspension recently passed upon the ultra-Radical organ the *Droits de l'Homme*. The paper in question, foreseeing the result, had issued its last number a few hours previously, surrounded by a mourning border. A new journal called the *Radical* is to supply its place until the term of suspension has expired.

The Legion of Honour has been conferred on the Comte de Noé, draughtsman, the "Cham" of *Charivari*.

Great distress prevails among the working classes of Lyons, and it has been arranged that a grand fête shall be given at the Opera, on the 27th of this month, for their benefit. Madame de MacMahon, with numerous ladies in the highest ranks of Parisian society, have placed themselves at the head of the affair, which promises to be a brilliant success.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso has been confined to his bed through a cold. Count Heredia Spinola has been appointed to the post of Prefect, and has been succeeded as Mayor of Madrid by the Marquis Del Vilar.

By Royal decree the Senate has been dissolved, and fresh elections for that body ordered for April 5.

The municipal elections have passed off quietly.

A conciliatory understanding is reported to have been arrived at between the Spanish Government and the municipal juntas, who are said to have accepted the terms of a *convénio* to be submitted to the sanction of the Cortes.

General Martinez Campos has announced that the insurrection in Cuba will be so far suppressed by next May that he will be able then to return to Spain.

PORTUGAL.

The bill of indemnity demanded by the Ministry on account of the extraordinary measures adopted during the financial crisis has been voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Her Majesty's despatch-vessel *Salamis*, belonging to our Channel squadron, has arrived in the Tagus.

HOLLAND.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Second Chamber the Government presented a bill modifying the electoral law now in force. By the proposed measure the number of members of the Second Chamber will be fixed at eighty-four, and the number of districts to be represented at seventy-five.

BELGIUM.

Yesterday week the Count and Countess of Flanders gave a ball, at which the King and Queen were present.

At the performance of Auber's opera "Masaniello," at the Grand Theatre, on Sunday night, vociferous applause was given to the duet in the second act. Subsequently the "Chant des Gueux" and the "Brabançonne" were sung by the members of the Choral Society, who wore the dress of "The Beggars." They were enthusiastically applauded, and had to repeat both pieces several times.

GERMANY.

On the occasion of the introduction of Prince William of Prussia (son of the Crown Prince) into active military service, the Emperor William made a long and important speech on the past and present of the German army, and pointed out to his grandson the principles which ought to be his guiding star in the career in which he was about to enter.

A Cabinet Council was held at Berlin, on Sunday afternoon, under the presidency of the Emperor, at which the Imperial Crown Prince was present.

Count Münster, the German Ambassador in London, has been invested with the insignia of the first class of the Order of the Crown, together with the enamel ribbon of the Order of the Red Eagle.

Cardinal Ledochowski has been sentenced by the district court in Inowroclaw to imprisonment for two years and a half and a fine of 300 marks, or, in default, three months' imprisonment, for having violated Prussian ecclesiastical laws and offered resistance to the authority of the State. The Cardinal is also found guilty of high treason.

Dr. Rudolph Meyer, a German journalist, was sentenced, on Wednesday, to nine months' imprisonment, by the Berlin District Court for a libel on Prince Bismarck. The libel imputed to the Prince that he was interested in the profits of a financial undertaking.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The dual machinery is again out of joint, the Tisza Ministry having resigned. In Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the whole course of the Bank negotiations was reviewed by Herr Tisza, who held that they had been wrecked on the question of the formation of the Central Board of Management. On a motion made by him the sittings of the Diet were adjourned until a decision had been arrived at by the Emperor. Latest accounts state that all attempts to form a new Hungarian Ministry have proved fruitless, and that Herr Tisza remains in office.

An animated discussion took place in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, last Wednesday, on the question of granting a Government subsidy to assist Austrian manufac-

turers to send specimens of their goods to the Paris International Exhibition of 1878; finally, a sum of 600,000 fl. was voted for the purpose. From Pesth we hear that the Minister of Commerce has summoned a conference for the 26th inst., in order to decide upon the extent and manner in which Hungary shall participate in the Paris Exhibition.

SERVIA.

Prince Milan has issued a decree convoking the Great Skupstchina for Feb. 26, and fixing the 20th inst. for the elections. MM. Christics and Maties, the Servian Plenipotentiaries appointed to negotiate with the Porte the conditions of peace, have left Belgrade for Constantinople. They are accompanied by M. Bacsics, who is to act as interpreter.

GREECE.

In the course of the debate on the War Estimates in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Coumoundouros, the President of the Council, said that the necessity for military preparations rendered it indispensable that the House should continue its labours even after the voting of the Budget. The Minister added, however, that the interest of Greece and the policy of the Government were in favour of the maintenance of neutrality, and he guaranteed that tranquillity would not be disturbed in the frontier provinces.

The Budget has been drawn up for presentation to the Chamber. A telegram of Tuesday, says that the ordinary revenue amounts to 36,000,000fl., and the expenditure to the same sum, exclusive of the extraordinary expenses for military preparations.

DENMARK.

With the view to prevent the introduction of cattle plague into Denmark, a decree of the Minister of the Interior has been issued, prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep, and goats, either dead or alive, from Great Britain; the prohibition further extending to hides, fat, and all articles obtained from these animals.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the communes requesting them to adopt proper measures to relieve the poorer classes, who are suffering from want of work and the consequences resulting from the rise in prices of provisions.

AMERICA.

Yesterday week the Electoral Commission decided, eight against seven, that the Florida votes should be counted for Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Next day the Senate and the House of Representatives reassembled for a joint Session, when the decision of the Electoral Commission was submitted, to the effect that the Florida votes should be counted for Mr. Hayes. Written objections were made thereto by six senators and twelve members of the House of Representatives. The House then separated, and the Senate passed a resolution sustaining the decision of the Electoral Commission; while the House of Representatives adjourned until Monday. On that day the House of Representatives rejected the decision of the Electoral Commission. But the decision stands good, as concurrent action of the two Houses is necessary to defeat it.

Two reports have been issued by the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the recent elections in Louisiana—that of the majority declaring the Democratic ticket to have been duly elected, and the action of the Returning Board illegal, fraudulent, and void; that of the minority declaring the Republican ticket to have been elected, and accusing the Democrats of fraud and intimidation.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the elections in South Carolina has decided that Mr. Hayes has a majority in that State of 700 votes.

The Government has dismissed the suit brought against Mr. Belknap, ex-Secretary for War.

The Senate has ratified the Treaty of Extradition with Spain; and a bill incorporating a company for the purpose of laying a telegraph cable between Baltimore and Europe has passed the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The importation into the United States of cattle and hides from Germany is prohibited by the Treasury on account of the prevalence of rinderpest.

There has been a serious ice block on the American coast. Seventy vessels have been locked in the ice about twelve miles down Chesapeake Bay, and the crews suffered much. It is reported that four of these vessels have gone down, having been pierced by the ice, and that the crews are lost. At Philadelphia the ice extended a long way down the Delaware, and a large number of vessels were caught in the ice. Near Pittsburg the damage done by the ice is very great.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament was opened on Thursday, the 8th inst., by Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, who, in his speech on the occasion, observed that during the suspension of the Extradition Treaty with the United States he took care to urge its speedy resumption and enlargement. His Lordship regretted that the question of the settlement of the fishery claims made no progress. It was a matter for just congratulation that the Canadian exhibitors had been eminently successful at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Notwithstanding the loss of revenue caused by the falling off in the imports, the measures of retrenchment adopted had gone far to restore an equilibrium between income and expenditure. Great economy, however, would still be needful, and the Budget had been framed to meet the circumstances in which the colony was placed, while promoting efficiency in the administration. Alluding to his recent visit to British Columbia, Lord Dufferin said that, although the surveys there for the Pacific Railway were pushed forward with the utmost vigour, it was impossible yet to complete the location of the line.

Two of the members for British Columbia protested last Monday against the action of the Canadian Government in regard to the Pacific Railway, and threatened that British Columbia would secede from the Dominion.

A deficit of 1,900,785 dollars is shown by the Budget, which has been submitted to the Dominion Parliament.

The correspondence relating to the delay of the United States Government in acting upon the provisions of the Treaty of Washington has been published. It contains a vigorous remonstrance dated Nov. 24 last, which is also embodied in a minute of the Canadian Privy Council against the conduct of the United States.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

Lord Carnarvon's Permissive Bill, with his despatch, has been published at Capetown. The *Cape Argus* says:—"Lord Carnarvon has sent out a draught of a bill to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament for a union of the colonies as the State of South Africa. Certain general principles are laid down, and the details are to be settled by an Order of the Queen in Council. The bill follows in some respects the Canadian Dominion Act, but is unlike it in others."

According to official advices from the Transvaal Government received at Antwerp, the Kaffirs were more pacific. Seccoceni was reported to be suing for peace.

INDIA.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Feb. 11, received at the India Office, states that the condition of the

distressed districts is practically unchanged. In Madras there is a further reduction of about 40,000 receiving relief, and there is a reduction on the Bombay works of about 25,000. Prices have improved slightly. The Government have authorised the commencement of the Dhond-Munmar Railway whenever the Government of Bombay considers it urgently necessary, but have directed the work to be confined to portions which will not commit the Government to immediate completion after the famine pressure has ceased. Sir R. Temple reports favourably of the Nizam's relief arrangements, and he is now inspecting Mysore. On the 7th inst. Sir R. Temple telegraphs that over the whole of the Madras Presidency the famine is successfully combated and starvation prevented. Some deaths, "partly or indirectly due to want," had, however, the telegram says, unhappily occurred, and some few may still occur, despite medical treatment.

The total State expenditure on account of the Delhi Assemblage amounts to £50,000, one fifth of which will be borne by the Home Government.

AUSTRALIA.

The Parliament of Victoria was prorogued by the Governor, Sir George Bowen, on Dec. 22, to reassemble early in February, but not for the transaction of any business, as the general elections are held in March. The *Melbourne Argus* of Dec. 23 contains the following items:—"The eighth Parliament of Victoria was brought to an end, so far as the transaction of business is concerned, on the 22nd inst., having been prorogued on that day till Feb. 1. The Government withdrew their Railway Construction Bill, which provided for the making of nearly 300 miles of new lines, the late period of the Session not allowing time for the settlement of the conflicting interests involved. The insecure condition of Hobson's Bay as regards liability to attack from a foreign enemy, has again been under consideration, and the Australian Governments have united in an application to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a Royal Engineer officer of high standing may be sent out to these colonies to devise proper schemes of defence for each of them. Sir William F. D. Jervois, who is at present Governor of the Straits Settlements, is the officer whose services the colonists would like to secure. A proposition that the public library and museums be kept open on Sundays has again been negatived in the Legislative Assembly."

We learn from Sydney papers of Dec. 25 that a new Electoral Bill had been laid on the table of the House and read the first time. It provides for the increase of the members of the Legislative Assembly from seventy-two to ninety-eight, and the number of electorates from sixty to seventy-six. One of the clauses provides for additional representation to meet increased population on the self-adjusting principle. The bill adopts the English law in cases of disputed elections. Several other changes in the last Electoral Act of 1858 were proposed. On Dec. 21, in the Legislative Council, the Attorney-General introduced a Criminal Law Consolidation Bill, which was read the first time. A bill for the regulation of the Civil Service was read the first time. The estimates of expenditure for 1877 were laid before the Assembly. The expenditure for next year is estimated at £4,241,925. The sum of £100,000 is to be asked for immigration purposes, an increase of £50,000 over the vote for this year. A bill to amend the Customs laws having been read the first time, and leave for the introduction of several new measures having been obtained, the House adjourned, for the Christmas recess, to Jan. 9.—A Ministerial change is announced by telegraph. The Hon. Thomas Garrett, Secretary for Lands, has resigned. Mr. A. E. Baker, member for the Southern Gold-Fields, succeeds him.

The English Eleven played a cricket-match against the Wellington team, yesterday week, and, according to a Reuter's telegram, won in a single innings.

Dr. Schliemann, writing under date Athens, Feb. 1, reports some new discoveries at Mycenæ.

The appointment of Mr. Horatio James Huggins to be Chief Justice of Sierra Leone is gazetted.

Great inundations have taken place in Switzerland, and the traffic on many of the railways is interrupted.

Gordon Pasha (Colonel Gordon) has been appointed by the Khedive Governor of the whole of the Sudan, and is to leave Cairo for that province on Saturday next.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., President of Nevis, one of the West India Islands, succeeds the Hon. F. P. Barlee as Colonial Secretary in Western Australia.

A rumour which has been in circulation to the effect that Queen Marie of Hanover had joined the Church of Rome, as well as the Crown Prince and Princesses, is contradicted.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received of the safe arrival at Port Jackson (Sydney) of the ship *Kapunda*, dispatched from Plymouth by the Agent-General for New South Wales on Nov. 20, with 341 emigrants on board.

Great preparations have been made in Rome for the reception of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, who have arrived there, and intend to stay a fortnight. The Pope received the Emperor and Empress on Wednesday, and a conversation ensued upon the removal of ecclesiastical difficulties.

By the arrival of the South American mail we have particulars concerning the civil war in Colombia and the frightful scenes that were witnessed at Cali, which is a town of considerable size. During December the Conservatives held the place for six days, but they were driven out by the Liberal troops, whose General gave up the place to sack and slaughter by his troops for six hours. Two thousand five hundred men are said to have been destroyed. Plunder was general, and the troops, not content with this, seized the venerable Dr. Borrero, who was one of the earliest Presidents of the Convention, and shot him.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* gives an account of the discovery of a new cotton plant, which he thinks is destined in a very few years to create quite a revolution in the cotton agriculture and business of Egypt. It was discovered on the cultivated property of a Copt in the Menutia district about two years ago. The new plant bears on an average from forty-five to fifty pods, whereas the usual cotton plant averages from twenty-five to thirty-five. The yield of the former has been from nine to fifteen cantars per feddan; the yield of the latter is usually from four to nine cantars. The crop is thus doubled. For sowing, too, a smaller quantity of the new seed is required. The only drawback to the new plant is that it requires more water.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week in February) was 86,225, of whom 39,396 were in workhouses and 46,829 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 2315, 12,992, and 21,076 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 670, of whom 502 were men, 147 women, and 21 children.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. George Robert Tyler was, on Monday, elected common councilman for the ward of Queenhithe, in the room of Mr. Henry Hill, deceased.

Mr. C. M. Chichester has been appointed secretary to the Carlton Club, in place of Colonel Sutton, who has resigned, after occupying that post for fifteen years.

The Chinese Ambassador and suite, attended by Lieutenant Macartney, visited Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, on Tuesday, and were highly amused.

The Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, has conferred on Mr. Nicolas Trübner, the well-known publisher, of Ludgate-hill, the Knight Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph.

The Circle, the members of which are chiefly painters and sculptors, held its annual dinner, or "supper," as it is customary to call the agreeable festival, on Monday evening, at the Pall-mall Restaurant.

The volunteer officers connected with the home district have resolved to hold a review of volunteers in the neighbourhood of Dunstable on Easter Monday, subject, of course, to the consent of the War Office.

The inaugural meeting of the Caxton Celebration will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey—the Dean of Westminster in the chair, supported by several influential noblemen and literary gentlemen.

The committee charged with arranging a scheme for lay representation in the Wesleyan Conference concluded its labours, last week, by passing a number of recommendations, the whole of which will be reviewed by the district meetings in May, and finally revised by this committee in June.

Inspector Butler has succeeded Mr. Scott in the office of Inspector of the House of Lords. Mr. Scott has been appointed as the resident Superintendent of the House of Lords—a new office, which was formerly discharged by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The *Globe* understands that Mr. Harvey, of the Paymaster-General's office, has been appointed Assistant Accountant to the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Skinner, who has been promoted to the Accountantship, in succession to Mr. Turner, now Accountant-General of Inland Revenue.

The three Conservative members for the City, Alderman Cotton, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Twells, were present, on Monday night, at the annual dinner of the executive committee of the City of London Conservative Association, which was held at the Guildhall Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Fowler.

Dr. Frankland reports, as the result of his analysis of the waters supplied to the metropolis and its suburbs during January, that the Thames continued in high flood, and the water delivered by each of the companies deriving their supply from that source was again polluted with organic matter, although to a somewhat less extent than in December.

Regarding the decoration of the walls of hospitals, Mr. Henry Graves, publisher to the Queen, states that he is willing to place 1000 guineas worth of engravings at the disposal of any committee of benevolent persons acting on the part of the London hospitals who may be willing to undertake the cost of fitting them into inexpensive frames. This gift is in addition to large presents of pictures previously made by Mr. Graves.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled recently at the Victoria Hall, Archer-street, to welcome Mrs. Bancroft (Miss Marie Wilton), who had generously offered her patronage and aid in the interest of the St. Michael and All Angels' readings, which are being held this season at that building, on behalf of the church organ fund. So great was the demand for seats, that high prices were paid for accommodation some weeks before the entertainment.

The Dyers' Company, at their court on the 7th inst., voted £105 to be distributed among various charities; Lord Derby has sent £21 to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Leicester-square; the Gunmakers' Company have presented the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, with £5; and the Merchant Taylors' Company have given thirty guineas in aid of the Royal Architectural Museum and School of Art, Westminster.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board—Sir Charles Reed in the chair—it was resolved to borrow a further sum not exceeding £110,000, making up to the present time £2,401,580 to be borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The report of the school management committee for the quarter ended Dec. 22 last was presented. A request from the educational endowments committee to enlarge their powers was complied with.

Sir John Karslake, Q.C., presided over the fourth annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, which was held, on Tuesday afternoon, in the Middle Temple Hall, and in moving the adoption of the report expressed his satisfaction that the resources of the organisation had increased, and appeared in a fair way to maintain that condition. Baron Pollock seconded the motion, which was carried. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, upon the proposition of Sir H. James, M.P., seconded by Serjeant Parry.

The Seamen's Hospital has been removed from the Dreadnought to the Infirmary at Greenwich. The year 1876 left the society with a debt of £1539. The Duke of Northumberland advocates the claims of the hospital upon the support of the public in a letter to the papers. His Grace states that 170,000 patients have been relieved, and that to maintain the institution in a state of efficiency the annual subscription-list needs increasing from its present amount of £2500 to £6000.

The anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday—Mr. J. W. Anson, the founder, in the chair. The proceedings were much enlivened by the performances of several vocalists, who gave their services gratuitously; and, it being Valentine's Day, Mr. Rimmel sent, for the delectation of the ladies, a number of valentines. Mrs. Stirling, as spokeswoman for her sisters of the stage, made one of her charming speeches. Many complimentary toasts followed, and dancing began at eleven o'clock.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received, last Saturday, a deputation from the London Trades Council, which desired the Government to compel the railway companies to give cheaper and more convenient trains to suit the wants of the working classes who live in the suburbs of large towns. Sir S. Northcote was not disposed to think that merely accepting the suggestion in the report of the Select Committee with regard to urban and suburban districts in taking off the duty on all fares under 9d. would, without further legislation, secure the object in view. It might be possible to come to some arrangement. At the present moment the Government were considering the whole question of the relation of the railways to the State, and the legislation that possibly may be required with regard to them.

The *Standard* of Wednesday morning contradicts a paragraph that appeared in the *World*, stating that the *Standard* was about to change hands, and that the ostensible purchaser was an architect well known in City circles, who was acting on behalf of a Conservative M.P. The *Standard* says that "any rumours that may have been circulated about an impending change in the proprietary of the journal are groundless."

The infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort was baptised, yesterday week, at Westminster Abbey, the ceremony taking place in Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The sponsors were the Countess of Bradford, Lady Adelaide Taylour, and Colonel Taylour, M.P.; and the infant was baptised by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Sub-Dean of Westminster, the names given by its parents being Beatrix Taylour.

A selection from the works of Handel will form the principal part of the next concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday, Feb. 23. The overtures to the Occasional Oratorio and "Athaliah," and airs and choruses from "Joshua," "Saul," "Athaliah," "Theodora," with the Gloria Patri from the "Jubilate Deo," will be included in the programme. An English version of Mozart's Litany in B flat will also be performed for the first time. The principal vocalists engaged are Madame Sinico, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Sir Michael Costa will conduct, as usual.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and South-Western Railway Company, on Monday, the Hon. Ralph Dutton, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that there had been a falling off in the first and second class passengers to a much larger extent than they had yet had to submit to. The decrease on the first class was 8355, and on the second 108,636. On the other hand, there had been an increase of close upon a million in the third-class passengers in 1876 over 1875. That was a matter which had been taken into consideration by the board. At the present moment all they could do was to take off first and second class carriages.

The annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held on Monday night, at Freemasons' Tavern. Prince Leopold, Provincial Grand Master for Oxfordshire, was to have presided, but in consequence of his illness his place was occupied by the Earl of Shrewsbury, Provincial Grand Master for Staffordshire. About 500 brethren and between 200 and 300 ladies were present. His Lordship said that Masons had great faith in charity above all things, and they were particularly proud of their three special charities—the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. The subscriptions amounted to £12,656.

An official and a clerk from a well-known bank in the City took their places in a railway carriage at Baker-street, on Wednesday, having with them bags containing £1200 in coin. On their alighting from the train at Bishopsgate-street station they left all the money in the carriage, in which there was no other passenger. The train had hardly moved out of the station before the loss was discovered; but, although the station-master telegraphed at once to Aldgate, the train had arrived and the money was gone before the message was delivered. The City police at once took active measures, which resulted in one of the railway carriage-washers being taken into custody, and the recovery of £1000 in sovereigns, which were found buried in the earth, near the rails, some distance down the line.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and numbers of houses within the limits of the metropolitan district:—Pulley-row and Pierpont-row will be incorporated with High-street, Islington, under the last-mentioned name, and the houses renumbered. The subsidiary names will be abolished in Norfolk-road, Hackney, and the houses renumbered; Manor-road, Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, will be renamed Galley Wall-road, and the houses renumbered. The houses in Cromwell-road, Upper Holloway, will be renumbered; Cambridge-gardens, and Cambridge-gardens West, Kensington, will be incorporated under the former name and the houses renumbered. The houses in Rupert-road, Upper Holloway, will be renumbered; the houses at present numbered 129A, 130A, and 131A, London-wall, will be renumbered 128A, 123B, and 128C respectively; the houses in Milton-road, Upper Holloway, will be renumbered; the subsidiary names in Britannia-row, Essex-road, will be abolished and the houses renumbered; Dartmouth-place, Dartmouth-road, Hammersmith, will be renamed Banim-street and the houses renumbered. The houses in Hampden-road, Upper Holloway, will be renumbered. The houses in Edward's-road, Burdett-road, Mile-end Old-town, will be renumbered. The suggestions before the board include an application by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster that the new road from the Victoria Embankment through the Savoy be named Savoy-place, and that the new cross street may be incorporated and numbered with Savoy-hill.

M. Stephan, Director of the Observatory at Marseilles, notifies the discovery of a comet, by M. Borrelly, in the constellation Ophiuchus.

The trustees of the late Mr. Longmore, of Edinburgh, have presented to the Edinburgh Association for Incurables £10,000 for the erection of an hospital for incurables, and £300 a year for its maintenance.

By the appointment of Mr. W. E. Gloag to the sheriffship of Stirling and Dumbarton shires, a vacancy occurred in the office of Advocate-Depute, which post, the *Glasgow News* says, has been accepted by Mr. Alexander Blair. The place of Lord Neaves in the second division of the Inner House will not at present be filled.

Major-General Lyons represented the Duke of Cambridge, on Tuesday, at the inspection of the cadets of the Royal Military College, Woolwich. The reports read were very satisfactory. Of the thirty-eight gentlemen who had presented themselves to be examined for commissions, twenty-six passed, seven of whom will be recommended for commissions in the Royal Engineers and the remainder in the Royal Artillery.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. William Edwards, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. Mr. James Blaikie, M.A., Edinburgh University, and B.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Mr. William Bathgate, M.A. of Glasgow University and B.A., Balliol, Oxford, are appointed Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

The award of Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., as arbitrator between the coalowners and the miners in the Cannoek Chase colliery district, has been issued. Mr. Chamberlain decides that the new wages scale must be adopted, based upon the average selling price of deep and shallow coal.—Mr. Davis, on Wednesday, presented his award in reference to the long-standing dispute as to wages in the Staffordshire potteries in favour of the men. The masters gave notice of a reduction, but Mr. Davis now awards that the wages are to remain as before the notice.

The Extra Supplement.

"A BEDOUIN ARAB RETREATING."

The subject of this picture, by Mr. R. Beavis, in the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, has been found in the Land of Moab, which lies beyond the Jordan and the Dead Sea. In the Rev. Canon Tristram's book, published about three years ago, which relates his travels and archaeological researches in that wild country, we meet with some adventures showing the character of the Bedouin Arabs there. His party were crossing the desolate sand swamp called the Sebkhah, to the south-east of the Dead Sea, when they were waylaid by the Beni Atiyeh, a notable tribe of marauders, with a few of the Ma'az from Orak, and of the people inhabiting the Safieh, leagued together for predatory enterprise. The party consisted, besides the reverend author, of three Cambridge University men and Oriental scholars, Mr. C. L. Buxton, Mr. W. A. Hayne, and Mr. Mowbray Trotter, Mr. R. C. Johnson, of Liverpool, surveyor and photographer, and the Rev. F. A. Klein, the Church Missionary Society's agent at Jerusalem. They got their Arab escort from the Jehalin, south of Hebron, instead of from the Ta'amirah, whose assistance is more commonly sought by the European traveller going that way. This led to a mistake which might have had serious consequences; for the Ta'amirah were in deadly enmity with the wild tribes above named on the frontier of Moab. Hence it came to pass that the Beni Atiyeh and their allies, supposing the Ta'amirah to be in company with Canon Tristram's party, encountered them in strong force, with hostile gestures and intent; some shots were fired, and there was a short personal scuffle between the leaders, but peace was happily restored with no loss of life. Any reader of this narrative will be prepared to look with interest on Mr. Beavis's picture, which represents one of the mounted Bedouin Arab warriors firing a last shot, as he is about to ford or swim the Jordan, in his retreat from an unsuccessful raid on the western side of that river.

"SETTLING THE EASTERN QUESTION."

"Our Boys," to quote the now proverbial title of a popular play, are shown in this picture, by Mr. Walter Severn, "Settling the Eastern Question" with their mimic artillery, to the discomfiture of a puppet Turkish soldiery; which is one way, certainly, but not that of her Majesty's Government at present, to solve the most arduous political problem of the day. Mr. Walter Severn's picture is to be seen in the General Exhibition of Water-Colour Paintings at the Dudley Gallery, where it has deservedly gained the approving notice of art-critics; and one finds it, indeed, rather "pleasant to turn to this pretty little town idyll"—these jolly little fellows, with their toys and playful imitation of warfare, stretched on the smooth lawn of the secluded garden, surrounded with summer flowers. We who are now men, with all our cares and anxieties, may remember similar passages in our own boyhood, and let the young ones amuse themselves, as we once liked to do, in any harmless manner of their own fancy.

"CROSSING LANCASTER SANDS."

This is one of the works of the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., belonging to the collection of Mr. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire. The scene which it represents must have been familiar to ordinary travellers on the road to Carlisle in the old stage-coach days. Morecambe Bay, separating the Furness peninsula from the mainland of Lancashire, a few miles north of the ancient county town, is a vast piece of shallow tidal water, the upper part of which is daily converted at low tide into a plain of smooth sand, quite hard enough to bear the weight of carriages, horses, and people. The safe route across this space, on the way between Lancaster and Ulverstone, used to be marked by a line of branches of trees, called "bogs," which were stuck in the sand, from Hest Bank to Kent's Bank on the north shore towards Cartmel. The "Oversands" coach ran every day, weather permitting, at variable hours of the day, to take advantage of the low tide. There was also much local traffic of carts and packhorses, but disasters were not unfrequent. In the parish churchyard of Cartmel alone may be seen the graves of more than a hundred persons who were drowned in attempting to cross these sands, and there are many other sad memorials of that kind in other village graveyards on both sides of the bay. A guide was therefore appointed to wait constantly on the sands, and, meeting every party of unaccustomed travellers, to warn them of the most dangerous places. These are found near the outflow of the two small rivers, Kent and Keer, where the water passes beneath the surface of the sand, and saps or softens it in such a manner that, while it presents a deceptive appearance of firmness, it will give way to the tread. The sand here is from 30 ft. to 70 ft. deep. It is but twenty years ago, the spring of 1857, that a company of ten or twelve young men and women, farm labourers and household servants going to the hiring market at Lancaster, were overtaken by the rising tide, and all perished.

A railway has been constructed, of late years, all round the east and north shores of Morecambe Bay, which makes it unnecessary to encounter any such peril. The Ulverstone line branches off at Carnforth from the main Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, which gives to its through passengers to Scotland, as far as that point, a good view of the sands or the waters of Morecambe Bay. The old stage coach has thus been superseded; but the moods of Nature, on that level coast of the squally Irish sea, are quite as fickle, and sometimes violent, as they were in the great landscape-painter's time. A strong west wind, laden with moist vapours of the Atlantic Ocean, will very soon fill the sky with all that is displayed in Turner's drawing of this scene. The best commentary we can give is the following extract from Mr. Ruskin's "Modern Painters," the chapter on "The Truth of Clouds" in his first volume:—

"If the outline of the rain-cloud be visible, it is ragged and torn—rather a spray of cloud, taken off its edge and silted by the wind, than an edge of the cloud itself. In fact, it rather partakes of the nature, and assumes the appearance, of real water in the state of spray than of elastic vapour. This appearance is enhanced by the usual presence of formed rain, carried along with it in a columnar form, ordinarily, of course, reaching the ground like a veil, but very often suspended with the cloud, and hanging from it like a jagged fringe, or over it, in light, the rain being always lighter than the cloud it falls from. These columns or fringes of rain are often waved and bent by the wind, or twisted, and sometimes even swept upwards from the cloud." The Engraving we present of Turner's "Crossing Lancaster Sands" is a good example of some of the natural effects which Mr. Ruskin has so accurately described.

Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by other members of the Board and several naval officers, arrived at Chatham on Monday, in order to inspect the armoured ship *Alexandra*, which left the following day.



"OUR BOYS—SETTLING THE EASTERN QUESTION." BY WALTER SEVERN.
FROM THE EXHIBITION IN THE DUDLEY GALLERY.



"CROSSING LANCASTER SANDS."
AFTER THE DRAWING BY J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., IN THE FARNLEY HALL COLLECTION.

PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

Notwithstanding the great pressure placed by the country generally upon her Majesty's Ministers last autumn in favour of an early meeting of Parliament, the Government delayed its convocation to the latest possible period. This is the more extraordinary when we consider the utter impracticability, as past experience has abundantly proved, of our Legislature disposing satisfactorily of the mere ordinary business that comes before it within the normal period of a six months' Session. It is an admitted fact that the functions of Parliament are stretched to the utmost tension in order to meet the demands made on it; that, though for about the last half of the Session the House of Commons is required to meet in the day time as well as at night; and that the sittings are often prolonged to the unseemly hours of two or three o'clock of the morning; nevertheless there is invariably such a block of measures waiting for disposal about the months of June and July as to necessitate the summary withdrawal of, perhaps, one half of them by the process jocosely, but somewhat profanely, called "the Massacre of the Innocents." Now, what is the lesson which this state of things teaches? Why, obviously this—that a six months' Session, beginning and ending at the periods assigned to them by modern practice, is wholly inadequate to meet the legislative wants of the British Empire. In olden times it was an ordinary custom to call Parliament together in October or November, so as to enable it to dispose of the more pressing measures before Christmas. There is the greater necessity for the resumption of such a plan in the present times, when we know that the business of the Legislature has increased considerably, and is increasing more and more every year. There can be little doubt of the fact that our present system of Parliamentary life is discreditable to us, a great civilised nation, inconvenient and unhealthy to our representatives, vexatious and disappointing to the country generally, and a matter of ridicule and disparagement to even less civilised nations. The marvel at its continuance is the greater when we recollect that two, at all events, of the leading members of the Cabinet have placed upon record opinions utterly opposed to it. Lord Derby, before his elevation to the House of Peers, pronounced in favour of a Winter Session; and Lord Beaconsfield, when Mr. Disraeli, but a very few years ago, headed the majority of a Select Committee appointed to inquire into the business of Parliament in favour of a November meeting generally. So much for the consistency of those two illustrious statesmen! Well, the past Wednesday, being Ash Wednesday, as a matter of course, was only partially available for business in the House of Commons. Lent being early this year, we already find ourselves within a period of little more than five weeks of Easter. When Parliament reassembles after the holidays about one third of the prescribed limit of the Session will have expired, and there will be probably but little progress made in the business of legislation. A couple of months later we shall be landed within the sultry atmosphere of summer, when all kinds of labour, however light, become more or less irksome. We shall then, no doubt, see, as we have often before witnessed, the House sitting for hours after midnight, and represented by a few of the Ministers and a score or two of independent members—one half of the latter yawning or dozing in their seats after, perhaps, an eight or ten hours' exhaustive sitting, and occasionally one or two, after indulging in "potatoes pottle deep," making idiotic attempts to look wise, and vainly attempting a few incoherent observations upon the immediate subject under consideration, of which they have evidently but a hazy comprehension. Surely that is no time for work, when nature is attempting to reassert its right over its rebellious subjects who are violating its law by resisting that demand for rest which it imposes upon weak humanity.

The relative interest attached to both Houses has much changed within the last year or two. Heretofore the House of Lords has played but a very secondary part in the eyes of the general public, and its proceedings have been regarded with little attention as compared with those of the more popular assembly. The case now is very different. The elevation of Mr. Disraeli, as Lord Beaconsfield, to the Upper Chamber, the presence there, too, of Lords Derby, Salisbury, Granville, Russell, Lord Chancellor Cairns, the Duke of Argyll, the Bishop of Peterborough, &c., constitute a far greater debatable power than is possessed by the House of Commons, where, if we except such men as Gladstone, Bright, Lord Hartington, Sir Stafford Northcote, and a few of the *Dii minores*, there is really a great deficiency of ready rhetoricians.

In the debate which took place on the first night in the Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, as the new Leader of the House, was by no means equal to the anticipations generally felt of his powers to sustain so responsible a position. In replying to the attacks of Lord Hartington, the titular head of the Liberal party, he was at times weak, hesitating, and somewhat puerile. For example, in his attempt to vindicate Lord Beaconsfield from the taunts of uttering bellicose and indiscreet language at the Civic banquet, the right hon. gentleman denied that the utterances of the Prime Minister were open to objection, it was only the interpretation that had been put upon them. The ironical cheers with which this obvious truth was received, must have suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the weakness of his defence. Words of themselves are, of course, mere sounds; it is only their palpable meaning that gives them value or otherwise. The speech with which the noble Marquis opened the debate was really able, argumentative, unostentatious, and temperate, and was delivered with excellent taste and judgment. Mr. Gladstone's reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was sharp, short, and decisive. Although frankly admitting the inconvenience of raising a general discussion upon the Eastern policy of the Government in the absence of the official documents, he nevertheless betrayed the impatience of a combatant "eager for the fray."

The preliminary skirmishing being over, the great party battle is approaching, and a fair issue of the conflict is now looming before us. The questions put by the Duke of St. Albans in the Upper House, and by Sir H. Havelock in the Lower, respecting the employment of British officers in the East, give token of the preparations for the great encounter. The gauntlet, however, is cast by Mr. Gladstone in the face of his political foes, in the shape of a motion, on going into Committee on Friday, to call attention to a certain despatch of Lord Derby to Sir H. Elliot relating to our treaty engagements; and before the close of the week the mighty engagement between the two chief political parties will have begun and probably terminated.

Lord Beaconsfield bears his "blushing honours" with his usual grace, dignity, and ease. He fulfils the functions of his new position with as much ease and nonchalance as if he were "native and to the manner born." He is generally the first Minister to enter the House of Peers, and, occupying a seat between the Earl of Derby and the Duke of Richmond, he discharges the duties of Leader of the Government with his usual wonted skill and ability, thereby superseding the latter popular nobleman in that office.

PARLIAMENT.

The Parliamentary bill of fare on the first two days of the Session may be so far likened to the menu of a Ministerial or Civic banquet that the generally ponderous speeches on the Address, which may be said to resemble the heavy dishes of a feast, were soon followed by a light course to tickle the palate. Thus, public curiosity having been satisfied as to the manner in which the Earl of Beaconsfield and Sir Stafford Northcote would acquit themselves on their first appearances as Ministerial Leaders of the Lords and Commons (the Premier scoring a distinct success—from a party point of view—by his neat and caustic reply to the Celtic oratory of the Duke of Argyll), and the irrepressible Eastern Problem having served to prove that our senators' powers of digestion remain unimpaired, the Thursday was tidied over peaceably enough. But on the Friday there was administered to the Government a pill which the new Leader of the Lower House, with his blushing honours thick upon him, meekly swallowed. The report on the Address having been brought up, Mr. Grant-Duff justly censured the strange omission from the Queen's Speech of any mention of the deplorable cyclone which occasioned the death of some 250,000 persons in Bengal and a proportionate amount of misery. Sir Stafford Northcote cried peccavi, pleading, in excuse, that the omission was due to the enforced absence of the Secretary of State for India from the Cabinet Councils whereat the Royal Address was drawn up. After being presented with a solid entrée, in the shape of the Home Secretary's Prison Bill, which has a strong family likeness to last year's measure of the same name, the House was brightened up considerably by a few sentences from the two hon. members who might be supposed by a stranger to represent Dartmoor, so warmly do they appear to interest themselves in that notable spot. Will anyone be surprised to learn that Dr. Kenealy has "seen men weep and women fall into hysterics when they heard the enormities that had been perpetrated on the Tichborne prisoner?" Or that "the iron has entered into the soul" of Arthur by reason of the rigour of his treatment at Dartmoor? While this dreadful tale of the "Claimant's" woes was being related, Mr. Whalley rose "to order," and was greeted with the complimentary laughter to which he is no stranger. The hon. member for Peterborough called attention to the fact that during the "harrowing" statement of the hon. member for Stoke the Home Secretary had been deliberately occupying himself in speaking with the hon. member by his side! But the learned Doctor put in a word in defence of Mr. Cross, whose general attention to his lamentations he freely acknowledged. With the formal introduction of the Oxford and Cambridge Bill by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Irish Prisons Bill by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Scotch Prisons Bill by the Lord Advocate, and the first reading of a number of bills brought in by private members, the business for the second night of the Session ended comparatively early.

If the opening of Parliament by her Majesty in person, and the swearing in of the Earl of Beaconsfield as a peer of the realm, made the House of Lords the centre of attraction on Thursday week, the reaction of dulness that succeeded for the first few days—possibly, the lull before the storm—dissipated public interest in the doings of the Upper Chamber. The only thing to be noted yesterday week was the motion of the Primate for the reappointment of the Lords' Committee on intemperance. On Monday the cloud in the East threatened to break over the heads of those members of the Cabinet who sit in the House of Lords, Earl Russell having given notice of the following motion:—

To move that it is inconsistent with the duty of her Majesty's Government to maintain relations of amity with a state so barbarous and cruel as the Sultan's Government, and that the only relation we can maintain with the Sultan of Turkey is a relation of hostility.

But the cloud passed over. Earl Russell was not in his seat. Possibly, the notice given in the Lower House the same evening by Mr. Gladstone had something to do with the absence of the noble Earl. Still, it was hardly to be expected that the Lords should escape all mention of the eternal Eastern Question. Nor did they. The Earl of St. Albans ventured to hint, in putting a question on the subject, that it was scarcely politic of the Government to send out officers of the Royal Engineers last autumn to survey the defences of Constantinople. Earl Cadogan excused the action of the Government in the matter by assuring his interlocutor that the officers in question had been employed exclusively at the time in the service of her Majesty's Government. Then arose a discussion on a question which came home to their Lordships. Earl Fortescue, in the bland and apologetic manner habitual with him, called attention to a grave source of discomfort to Society in the London Season—namely, "the highly inconvenient block of vehicles at Hyde Park-corner," which, he suggested, might be relieved by opening a new communication between Piccadilly and Grosvenor-place, and by widening the roadway at the Corner. "The subject on which the noble Earl has spoken interests everybody," began the Earl of Beaconsfield (ironically?), in reply; but the Premier's answer may be summed up in his statement that the matter was "engaging the sedulous attention of the First Commissioner of Works." On Tuesday the inevitable Eastern Difficulty obtruded itself again when the Marquis of Hertford had brought up her Majesty's gracious reply to the Address and when Earl Granville had drawn from Lord Derby that, under the Extradition Treaty with America, the prisoner Brett had been surrendered to the United States authorities, on the understanding that he would only be tried for the offence charged against him at the time of his surrender. Why, asked Earl Granville, was it that, whilst the bluebook reported the conversations the Marquis of Salisbury had with the Emperor of Germany and the Italian and Austrian Ministers, during his journey to Constantinople to attend the Conference, there was no mention of the conversations the noble Marquis had with Prince Bismarck, Marshal MacMahon, and the Duc Décazes? Why, likewise asked his Lordship, banteringly, was the Marquis of Salisbury called "Special Ambassador" in the bluebook, when he was termed "merely a Special Envoy" in the Queen's Speech? The Foreign Secretary, knowing well that the noble Earl must have his little joke, did not deign to notice this quibble; but explained, with regard to the graver question, that, "as respects the conversations with the French Government and Prince Bismarck, those were undoubtedly of a more unreserved and confidential character; and I have no hesitation in saying we thought, if we did publish them, we should be doing that which would produce a very unpleasant feeling, and would be a breach of confidence." Rising, in answer to questions from Earl De la Warr and the Earl of Sandwich, the Premier said the Government had under consideration the report of the Royal Commission on Railway Accidents; but that, as the Royal Commissioners were by no means unanimous in their recommendations, the "voluminous evidence" on the subject would have to be carefully considered by the Government before a measure to remedy the evils could be introduced. In passing, it may be mentioned that, on Monday, Lord Balfour of Burleigh took the oaths and his seat as a representative peer for Scotland, and that the Earl of Lonsdale took the oaths and his seat on Tuesday.

Mr. Gladstone begins the battle on the Eastern Question in the House of Commons. His motion, on Monday, showed that he will lose no time in following up the vigorous preliminary attacks which the Marquis of Hartington and he delivered on the policy of the Government on the opening night. The right hon. member for Greenwich was cheered by the Opposition when he gave notice that on Friday he would direct the attention of the House to the despatch (No. 159 in the book) addressed by Lord Derby to Sir Henry Elliot, on Dec. 5 last, with the object of ascertaining the opinion of the Government on the treaty engagements of this country with respect to the Turkish Empire. Mr. Gladstone rose again shortly afterwards to continue a discussion which arose from the desire of Mr. E. Ashley to know whether the Turkish Government had complied with the remonstrances of Lord Derby, and made reparation for the atrocities in Bulgaria. Mr. Bourke had given an epitome of the despatches published in the bluebook. But, not satisfied with this, Mr. Gladstone inquired whether Cheket Pasha had been arrested, and whether it was true that he was related to Midhat Pasha. Mr. Ashley added the query, had Achmet Aga been executed? "Of course, if I had heard that Achmet Aga had been executed I would have mentioned it," responded Mr. Bourke, raising a laugh by his by-the-way allusion to an occurrence which the Pasha himself might deem of some moment. As for the alleged relationship of Cheket Pasha to Midhat Pasha, that had been contradicted; but Mr. Bourke thought he might say Cheket was under surveillance at Constantinople. The same evening the Turkish loan was briefly alluded to, and Sir Stafford Northcote seemed to intimate in circumlocutory phrase, replying to Sir George Campbell, that Sir Henry Elliot was still in her Majesty's service. Later, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs promised Mr. Forster that he would lay on the table the despatch from Lord Derby alluded to in the following communication to Lord Lyons: "I told the French Ambassador so long ago as last summer that I had warned Musurus Pasha that the Porte must not expect material assistance from England in the event of a Russian war." Despite the opposition of the genial Major—the rising of the O'Gorman is always hailed as promising a welcome relief from the conventional manner and phraseology of the House—Mr. R. Smyth's Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland was read the second time by a majority of 171; and was then referred to a Select Committee (of which Major O'Gorman ought surely to be a member) to consider its applicability to Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. The remaining Government measures brought in on Monday were the bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to valuation of property, by Mr. Selater-Booth; the bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Acts relating to patents, by the Attorney-General, who was reminded by Mr. Mundella of the bad state of the Patents Museum; the bill for amending the laws relating to the roads and bridges of Scotland, by the Lord Advocate; the Judicature Bill and County Courts Bill for Ireland, by Mr. D. R. Plunket. Notice of a noteworthy measure was also given by Colonel Sir J. Hogg—namely, a bill to amend "The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," so far as relates to the protection of the metropolis from floods and inundations caused by the overflow of the river Thames.

"Always Turkey" bids fair to supplant "Toujours Perdre!" On Tuesday it was intimated by Mr. Bourke, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Mills, that the Constitution of Turkey will not be affected by the exit of Midhat Pasha. The Royal Engineers who proceeded on a mysterious visit to Constantinople by direction of the Government formed the subject of a series of questions on the part of Sir Henry Havelock, who "wanted to know, you know," their names, the dates of their departure and arrival, and the reason why they were sent. The last question Mr. Gathorne Hardy could not answer, further than to repeat what was said in the Upper House on the question; but the Secretary for War saw no objection to the remaining information being given. Still harping on the irrepressible topic, Mr. Samuelson drew an emphatic "Yes, Sir; of course they had," from Sir Stafford Northcote, by a query as to the Czar's pacific assurances with respect to Constantinople having been "communicated to the Prime Minister on or before Nov. 9." To Mr. Fawcett will the credit be in no small measure due if Indian finances should come to be taken into consideration with more earnestness than has hitherto been the case. The hon. member moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the financial administration of India; and was ably seconded by Sir George Campbell, who appears determined not to hide his Parliamentary light under a bushel. Mr. Smollett indulged in some of his peculiar personalities in the course of a long speech, which closed with an amendment agreeing there was good cause for viewing with alarm the state of the Indian finances, but opining that no fresh public work necessitating a loan should be begun in India, and that the distinctions between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure should be discontinued. Mr. C. B. Denison and Mr. Anderson having delivered themselves of their opinions, Mr. Cave opposed the motion, in a conciliatory manner on behalf of the Government, and was succeeded by Sir George Balfour, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Dunbar, and Mr. Forsyth. Lord George Hamilton made an exceedingly effective reply in stating why the Government, though appreciating the gravity of the question, could not agree to Mr. Fawcett's motion for a Select Committee. The Under-Secretary of State for India argued, in a closely-reasoned and fluently-delivered speech, that a great improvement had been effected in the financial administration of India. Mr. Goschen having heartily congratulated Lord George Hamilton upon his "cheerful animation," and "the great ability he had shown, the lightness and vivacity with which he had handled the subject, and his great industry in dealing with his figures," and so on, hastened to do his best to demolish the noble Lord's arguments in ready speech, and with the business-like precision characteristic of the hon. member for the City of London. He pronounced decidedly in favour of the motion, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer as firmly opposed in a concise summing-up. Mr. Fawcett replied, and went to a division, which resulted in his being defeated by 173 votes to 123. Mr. Smollett's amendment was negatived without a division. Her Majesty's reply to the Address of the House of Commons was brought up by Lord Henry Somerset; and the rest of the sitting was taken up by a futile discussion of the "Half-past twelve o'clock Rule" for shortening the long-drawn-out hours of the Commons, and by the introduction of a fresh budget of bills.

Ash Wednesday saw, as usual, the hours of the Commons' attendance limited. Mr. Chaplin made the running with his humanitarian bill (read the second time) for rendering threshing-machines less dangerous than they are, and the reception the hon. member met with clearly showed he is a prime favourite with the House. Mr. Parnell's bill for granting the holders of Church lands in Ireland greater facilities for becoming purchasers thereof received the support of Mr. Butt and his followers of the Home-Rule party, but met with a mild opposition from Sir M. Hicks-Beach, who suggested, however, that increased facilities might be conceded by the Church Commissioners if they could see their way to do so. The bill was lost by

150 votes to 110. Mr. C. Wilson, considering, seemingly, that what is sauce for one bird should be sauce for another, introduced a bill for the suppression of drinking in English public-houses on Sunday; but Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Locke (disregarding the fact that they thereby implied that Ireland and England were not "birds of a feather"), as well as other hon. members, stoutly argued against the bill even receiving the formal courtesy of being read a first time. Mr. Cross thought that it might be advisable as a general rule to revert to the practice of refusing to read a first time bills obviously impracticable, but remarked that it would not be exactly courteous to withhold from Mr. Wilson a formal privilege that had already been accorded this Session to a hundred private members. The wrath of the hon. member for Chelsea ("What! Rob a poor man of his beer!") was the pith of his animated protest having been allayed by this pouring of oil on troubled waters by the Home Secretary, the Bill for the Prohibition of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in England and Wales on Sunday was permitted to pass its first reading. Various other bills were introduced, unopposed, among them Sir Thomas Chambers's, to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister; and the House adjourned at about half-past six.

Thursday night.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll gave notice that on Tuesday next he should direct the attention of the House to the instructions given by her Majesty's Government to Lord Salisbury, and ask her Majesty's Government if they had taken any measures to carry into effect the attainment of the ends contemplated by those instructions. Lord Redesdale moved the appointment of the Standing Order Committee and of the Committee of Selection, and that the House would not receive any petition for a private bill after Thursday, March 16. These motions were agreed to.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Ward Hunt said that Captain Hobart was removed from the active list of the Navy, for entering the Turkish service without leave, in March, 1868, at the instance of Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary; he was restored in November, 1874, at the instance of his noble friend, under an Order in Council, and his retired pay was calculated in the usual way. Mr. G. Hardy, in answer to another question from Sir G. Campbell, stated that no officer on full pay could enter into a foreign service without losing his commission; the Government had no control over retired officers, and there was no intention to alter the existing regulations. Mr. Bourke, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, said that a telegram had been sent to Constantinople to obtain the results of the treaty and the execution of the sentences upon the persons implicated in the Bulgarian rising, and also in the atrocities committed in repressing it. In reply to Sir W. Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that there was no further information with respect to the simultaneous withdrawal of the Ambassadors from Constantinople. It was not intended as an expression of displeasure at the refusal of the Porte to agree to the proposed terms. Replying to Lord R. Montague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Lord Salisbury went to Athens, on his return from Constantinople, for his own convenience, and not in consequence of any instructions from the Government. The Government had no cognisance of any conversations which Lord Salisbury had held there; but he was assured by him as a private friend that the statements in the *Times* of Feb. 13, as to political visits and sympathies with Greek aspirations were totally untrue. Sir M. H. Beach, in reply to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, stated that a bill was in preparation dealing with intermediate education in Ireland. Mr. Cross, in reply to Mr. Heygate, said that he fully agreed in the opinion that the law with respect to the state of young females and children employed in canal boats was most unsatisfactory, but he was not prepared to carry out the recommendations of the Factory and Workshops Commissioners without further inquiry. Responding to Sir R. Anstruther, Mr. Bourke stated that not only had the Sultan of Zanzibar carried out his treaty engagements, but he had also, of his own accord, suppressed slavery within his territory. There had been some disturbances in consequence, and her Majesty's ship *Thetis* had been sent out to assist in the suppression of the slave trade. In reply to Sir H. Wolff, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Act provided that the reports of the Suez Canal Company should be presented to Parliament. The Attorney-General informed Mr. Serjeant Simon that a bill was in preparation to amend the law of corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections, which would give effect to some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question from Sir W. Harcourt, said that there were no papers relating to the announcement to the Turkish Government of the simultaneous withdrawal of the Ambassadors beyond those in the bluebooks. Lord Salisbury was instructed, on Dec. 22, to inform Sir H. Elliot that the rejection of the proposals would be followed by their withdrawal; and that was the foundation of the communication made to the Porte after the eighth sitting of the Conference. The first communication with respect to their withdrawal was made by Lord Salisbury on Dec. 17, and replied to by Lord Derby on Dec. 22, before the conversation with Musurus Pasha on Jan. 14. It was not intended that there should be any distinction between the withdrawal of Sir H. Elliot and that of the other Ambassadors, and it had not taken place as a mark of the displeasure of the Government, as the circumstances had totally changed from those when the withdrawal was threatened in the case of the refusal to grant the armistice. Sir H. Elliot had not left on ordinary leave, but was directed to come to England to confer with the Government. Mr. Gladstone asked whether the Government had any objection to furnish a return of the trials, sentences, and executions of the persons implicated in the Bulgarian rising, and of those implicated in its suppression. Mr. Bourke was unable to say whether such information could be furnished until the Government received replies to recent telegraphic communications on the subject. On the conclusion of the forty-five questions and answers which were put and given during the early part of the evening, the House went into the consideration of the Prisons Bills, applicable to the three parts of the United Kingdom respectively, the second readings of which were proposed by the Government. The remainder of the night was occupied in their discussion.

The Secretary of State for War has directed recruiting for the Royal Engineers to be stopped, as that corps is now up to its full strength.

The committee appointed last year by the Admiralty to report upon the several sites suggested for the College for Naval Cadets have decided unanimously in favour of Dartmouth the site originally favoured by the Admiralty.

At Wilton, on Thursday, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, Conservative, was proposed by Mr. E. Hinxman and seconded by Mr. Giddings. Mr. John Freeman Norris, Liberal, was proposed by Mr. J. Kerby, seconded by Mr. W. Moore. The poll will be taken on Monday next.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Right Hon. G. A. May was, yesterday week, sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland by Sir Ralph Cusack, Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper. Chief Justice May took his seat in the Queen's Bench, on Monday, for the first time; Mr. Heron, on behalf of the Bar, congratulated him on his promotion. Mr. Gibson, Q.C., one of the members for the University of Dublin, has been appointed Irish Attorney-General; he was re-elected on Tuesday without opposition. The Hon. David Plunket, Q.C., M.P., has resigned the Solicitor-Generalship for Ireland, and will, it is announced, be succeeded by Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C.

The newly-appointed Queen's Counsel (seventeen in number) attended, on Wednesday, by appointment, at the Lord Chancellor's mansion, 5, Cromwell-houses, and were sworn in before his Lordship. They afterwards appeared in "silk" in the several courts.

Mr. James J. Hooper, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Southmolton.

At the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Wednesday, Lord Blackburn gave the judgment of their Lordships in an appeal from Newfoundland—"the Direct United States Cable Company v. the Anglo-American Telegraph Company." Mr. Fry, Q.C., and Mr. Bunbury were for the appellants; Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., and Mr. Beaumont for the respondents. Lord Blackburn said the appeal was from an order confirming an injunction granted against the appellants, to prevent them infringing the rights originally granted by the Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, 17 Vict., to a company incorporated by the name of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company. The injunction granted prevents the appellants from using for the purpose of telegraphic communication either the dry land of the island of Newfoundland or a cable moored in a portion of Conception Bay. The case depended on the 14th section of the Act mentioned. His Lordship said the injunction was only till the hearing of the cause, and nothing had been shown to prejudice any defence; and therefore their Lordships would advise her Majesty that the order of the Supreme Court be affirmed, and that the appeal be dismissed with costs.

The council of the Incorporated Law Society have made the following awards of special prizes in connection with the recent final examinations:—To Mr. William Thomas Rogers, who from among the candidates from Liverpool in the year 1876 passed the best examination, and who attained honorary distinction, the prize, consisting of a gold medal, founded by Mr. Timpron Martin, of Liverpool. To Mr. Thomas Bateman Napier, who from among the candidates from Liverpool or Preston has shown himself best acquainted with the law of real property and the practice of conveyancing, has otherwise passed a satisfactory examination, and has attained honorary distinction, the council have awarded the prize, consisting of a gold medal, founded by Mr. John Atkinson, of Liverpool. Mr. John Dendy, jun., having, among the candidates, shown himself best acquainted with the law of real property and the practice of conveyancing, having passed a satisfactory examination, and having attained honorary distinction, the council have awarded to him the prize, consisting of a gold medal, founded by Mr. Francis Broderip, of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Thomas Bateman Napier being the candidate best acquainted with the theory, principles, and practice of law, they have awarded to him the scholarship founded by Mr. John Scott, of Lincoln's Inn-fields. The examiners reported that among the candidates from Birmingham there was no one qualified to take the Birmingham Law Society's prize for that year. From among the candidates from Manchester and Salford in the year Mr. John Dendy, jun., passed the best examination.

The Benchers of the Inner Temple have awarded the pupil-scholarships of one hundred guineas each to Mr. B. P. Neuman, LL.B., London University, in the Class of Equity; to Mr. W. H. Solomon, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in the Class of Real Property; and to Mr. H. R. Knipe, LL.B., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in the Class of Common Law. These prizes are to be devoted towards enabling the successful competitors to complete their legal education in a barrister's chambers.

A claim for large damages for the infringement of a patent by Mr. Silber, in respect to gas-burners, which was successful on the trial before a jury, was overthrown, on Tuesday, by the Court of Appeal, on the ground of the insufficiency of the specification.

One thousand pounds damages were, on Monday, given in the Queen's Bench Division in the case of "Anstruther v. Stacpole," the action being brought to recover compensation for a malicious prosecution of the plaintiff for alleged perjury.

Proceedings having been taken in the Court of Arches against the Rev. C. Bodington, of Wolverhampton, for Ritualistic practices, that clergyman applied to the Queen's Bench, last Monday, for a prohibitory order staying the Dean of Arches from proceeding, on the ground that notice had not been given to Mr. Bodington within the twenty-one days specified in the Public Worship Regulation Act. The Judges unanimously dismissed the application.

In the Common Pleas Division judgment was delivered, last Monday, in the case of "Twycross v. Grant and others," upon a rule for a new trial which had been obtained by the defendants' counsel. Lord Coleridge said the plaintiff was entitled to recover whatever loss he had sustained, and the Court was of opinion that the amount of damages was right, as he had really lost the £700 which he had paid upon the shares. The verdict would, therefore, stand as it had been delivered, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff in accordance with it. It is probable, however, that there will be further litigation in connection with this case.

Mr. Mellisich brought an action some time since against Lloyd's, for libel contained in a pamphlet report of a trial at Falmouth, and recovered £1000 as damages. The case was taken on appeal to the Common Pleas Division, on the ground that the report of a criminal trial was privileged. The Common Pleas sustained the verdict because the report is incomplete, and on Saturday the Lords Justices upheld the decision.

In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, yesterday week, the case of "Baar (by his Attorney) v. Norris and another" was heard. In this case the plaintiff propounded the will of the late Mrs. Catharine Hodgson, of Breck-street, Liverpool, who was a lady of eccentric habits. The defendant opposed, alleging principally that the deceased was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding. It appeared that the testatrix was a person who spent but little on her attire, and used to go about dressed as neatly as a quakeress. She after her husband's death resided alone, and had a number of hens and cats at the house. When they died large boxes were prepared for their reception, and the carcasses were placed in them, the sides of the boxes being previously padded with flannel and wool. Mrs. Hodgson, according to the case for the will (which left as much as she legally could to the Jews' Hospital for the Sick of Jerusalem, and the remainder to the

plaintiff), was a lady of strong Conservative tendencies, and used to converse on Imperial topics in a sane and natural manner. It was, however, shown that she laboured under the delusion that there was a communication between her house and Maynooth, and she foolishly attributed many ordinary things to the machinations of the Jesuits. She also had an impression that there was a galvanic communication under her house, of which she complained to the Corporation of Liverpool. Letters were put forward which showed that the deceased had delusions as to her communication with the Supreme Being. An arrangement was come to by which the will was to be pronounced against and the costs should come out of the estate, and the costs of Mr. Baar in coming over here be allowed. It was agreed that the proceedings were perfectly bona fide, and that those setting up the will could not have known of the existence of the documents that had been now brought forward. The jury then found against the will, and the learned Judge (Sir James Hannen) pronounced accordingly, with costs out of the estate.

In the Westmeath will case the jury, on Monday, entered the court with a verdict in favour of the defendants, declaring that deceased was not of sound mind and understanding, and that the will was obtained by undue influence and fraud. The effect of this finding is to deprive Lord Longford's son of the property. It was intimated that there will be an appeal.

A Lincolnshire farmer, named Hallam, who died in August, left property worth about £8000 to his housekeeper. The testator's brother had caused him to become an inmate of a lunatic asylum, in 1868, in consequence of the drinking habits to which he had given way, and he remained there till 1873. This brother opposed the will on the ground that Hallam was as mad when he came out as when he went in; but the jury of the Probate Division, on Wednesday, thought otherwise, and established the will.

The Court of Bankruptcy has rejected a proof offered by a widow upon the estate of her sons, on the ground that it was impossible to estimate the contingency of a lady of sixty-seven years marrying again. The counsel offered to produce statistics on the point, but the Registrar thought they were unnecessary.

Mr. Joseph Aspinall, one of the directors of the Eupion Gas Company, who was recently sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for participation in a conspiracy to defraud the public by fraudulently obtaining a quotation on the Stock Exchange, has been released, by order of the Home Secretary, on the ground of ill-health.

Edwin and Maria Jane Flick were, on Wednesday, charged at the Mansion House with having been concerned in forging two bills of exchange, one for £285 on Messrs. Roberts and Co., and the other for £98 10s. on Messrs. Barclay. Sir Robert Caden committed the prisoners for trial.

John Gardiner and his wife were brought up on remand at Guildhall, on Wednesday, charged with having stolen a cheque for £339 and cashed it by means of a forged endorsement, and, the evidence having been completed, they were committed for trial.

Harry Benson, alias Andrew Montgomery, Charles Dale, Charles Collins, Edwin Murray, and William Kerr or Kurr, charged with obtaining £10,000 from the Comtesse de Goncourt by conspiracy in connection with certain turf transactions, were again brought up at Marlborough-street, last Saturday, before Mr. Knox, and finally committed for trial. Application made on behalf of Kerr to admit him to bail, was refused.

Two prosecutions for dealing with unwholesome meat were before London magistrates last Saturday. Thomas Dawes, a butcher and poultryman of Salisbury, was summoned before Alderman Owden, at the Guildhall, for sending four quarters of unwholesome beef to the London market for sale as human food. Alderman Owden fined him £10 and two guineas costs.—At Marylebone, James Hook, a butcher, of Kentish Town-road, was summoned for having in his slaughterhouse, in preparation for sale for human food, the carcass of a diseased sheep; and David Lloyd, a cattle-dealer of Burghley-road, Kentish Town, was summoned for being the owner of the carcass. It was stated that Lloyd had bought about 300 sheep to send into the country. Five of them had been injured, and were unfit to travel, and he sent them to Hook's slaughterhouse to be killed. It was contended for the defence that Lloyd never intended the carcass for the food of man. Mr. Mansfield dismissed the summons against Hook; but said he considered the charge against Lloyd made out, and fined him 40s.

Mr. Darbyshire, a tobaccoist residing in Chelsea, has been fined £5 for selling lemonade without a license after ten p.m.

At Liverpool, on Saturday, Captain Simonds, of the steamer *Elmina*, was fined £10 and costs for having a naked oil-lamp burning in the fore-castle of his vessel while taking in gunpowder.

H.M.S. Firm was launched, on Wednesday last, at Hull.

The designs of a "torpedo ram" have, it is stated, been prepared in the construction department at the Admiralty, and provision will be made in the Navy Estimates for its construction at Portsmouth.

Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) gave a reading of "Macbeth," on Wednesday evening, in the Birmingham Townhall, in aid of the Perry Bar Institute, a local literary institution. Upwards of 3000 persons were present.

The new municipal building at Manchester, of which the first stone was laid in 1868, and the cost is expected to be nearly a million, was first used by the council, last week, and, after a long debate between "City Hall" and "Town Hall," the latter carried the day by 35 votes to 23.

On Thursday the Wild Fowl Preservation Act, 1876, came into force. The Act protects woodcock, widgeon, summer snipe, teal, curlew, plover, wild duck, wild goose, storm curlew, sealark, sandpiper, redshank, purre, pochard, plovers, page, lapwing, mallard, dotterell, dinbird, oxbird, dunlin, gadwit, greenshank, peewit, phalarope, ruff, sanderling, shoveller, stint, spoonbill, stonehatch, thickner, whaup, whimbrell, and snipe.

The first number of the *Portrait* (Provost and Co.) comes out with a capital subject—the members of the Constantinople Conference, photographed by Abdullah, of Constantinople, and reproduced by the Woodbury process. The picture is really an historic one, and has an interest apart from the half score of distinguished persons whose portraits it presents us with in an effective group, as it is not unlikely that more serious consequences will result from the so-called failure of the Conference than if its deliberations had ended satisfactorily. Equally good with the photographic picture are Mr. Sutherland Edwards's lively résumé of so well-worn a subject as the Eastern Question, and his witty remarks on the recent diplomatic miscarriage, with the ludicrous finale presented by the Sultan's toothache, and the storm in the Bosphorus, which prevented the discomfited Ambassadors from leaving in the indignant haste they had determined on.



"VALENTINE'S DAY: "WHICH SHALL I HAVE?"

VALENTINE'S DAY.

"Which shall I choose?" is the question here concerned in a very innocent little embarrassment. This pretty child, who seems to be taking counsel with her doll, has only to decide between the rival charms of two or three paper Valentines, the tasteful manufacture of Mr. Rimmel or Mr. Marcus Ward, or some other wholesale caterer for the seasonable provision of such elegant toys, given by friends of the young at the yearly festivals of customary joy. She cannot quite make up her mind, it seems, which of these equally attractive trifles she likes best; whether the one that displays a soft green nest of tiny birds, splendid in their crimson and yellow plumage, with their treasury of silver eggs; or the one inscribed with verses she cannot yet read, but exhibiting a picture of a small boy and girl dressed in bright-coloured silk, with golden shoes and belts, fondly addressing each other among the flower-beds of a miniature garden, where the bliss of mutual tenderness is further symbolised by the pair of doves billing and cooing overhead. Both have come by post this morning, sent by kind Aunty to her dear little niece, but Mamma has persuaded her to keep one of them, and give the other to a baby brother. So it must now be determined, by her own choice, which of them shall remain in her own possession. Mamma wisely declines to offer any advice, and there is no use in asking Nurse, who always says the same as Mamma. Baby Brother can't speak at all, so it won't do to ask him which he will have, and for her to take the other. Dolly is the only person in the nursery whom we have to consult; and she has a right to be consulted, for she knows that all our playthings are in common between us and her. "Come, Dolly! which shall I choose?"



THE LATE SIR HARDMAN EARLE, BART.

LATE SIR HARDMAN EARLE, BART.

Our last week's Obituary recorded the death of Sir Hardman Earle, of Allerton Tower, Lancashire, who was created a Baronet in 1869. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age, but has within the past twelvemonth been able to follow the Cheshire hounds. This gentleman was the oldest of Liverpool merchants, and his family had been five generations settled in that town. He was also the oldest railway director in the world, having been on the first board of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, and he still occupied a seat among the directors of the London and North-Western. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Earle, as second Baronet.

The portrait is from a photograph by Maull and Co.

The Alexandra Palace was offered for sale, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, last week, by Messrs. Norton and Trist, but was not sold. There was a very large attendance. The crowd outside the Mart was so great that the auctioneer and the solicitors connected with the sale had to enter the rooms by a ladder through the window. The biddings began at £300,000 and went up to £445,000, but the reserve price was not reached.—Mr. F. Sawyer, refreshment contractor to the Crystal Palace, has decided to withdraw his offer to lease the palace, "in consequence," he says, "of the unfair charges that have been made against the bona fides of the transaction and the undue opposition that the trustees have brought to bear" against him. Mr. Sawyer says that if the palace were conducted properly, and managed with even moderate care, dividends are to be made to the satisfaction of the shareholders.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



MR. WALTER W. OULES, A.R.A.

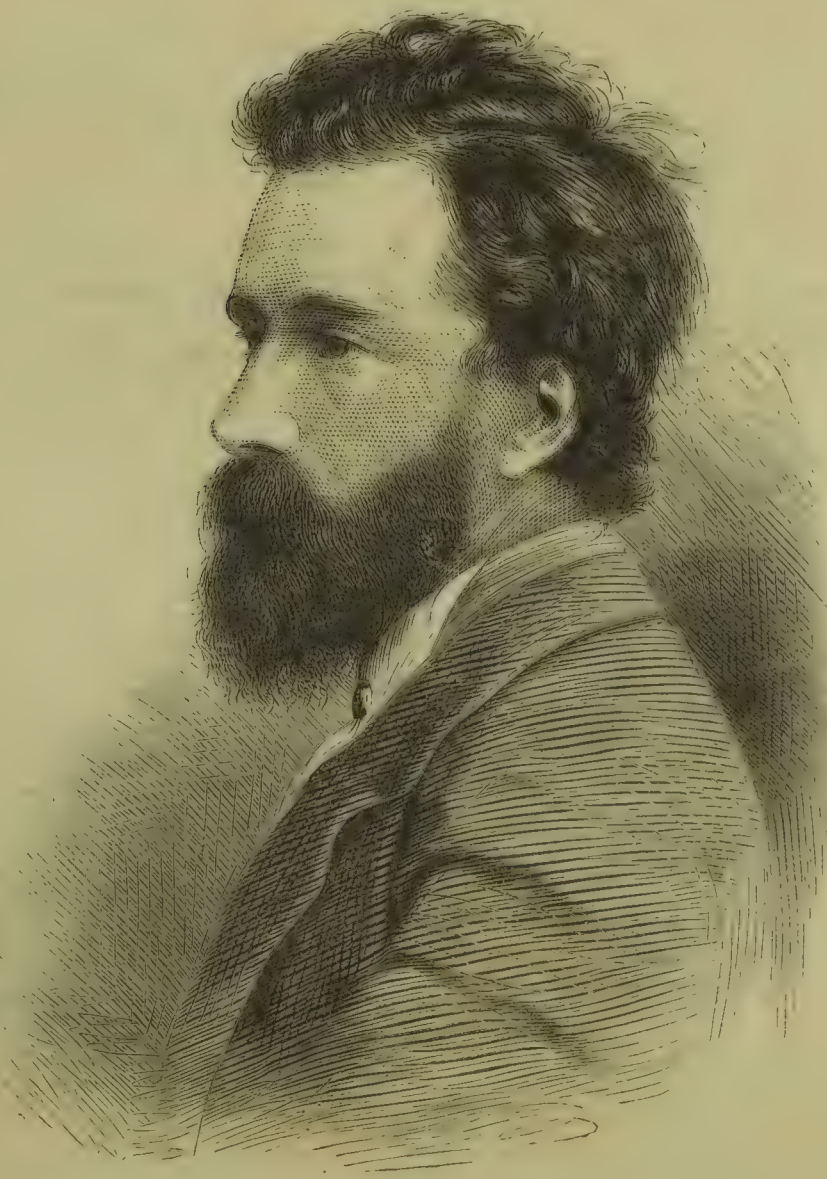


MR. MARCUS STONE, A.R.A.

Three esteemed artists—Mr. Peter Graham, Mr. Marcus Stone, and Mr. Walter Oules, were lately elected Associates of the Royal Academy. We present the portraits of these gentlemen.

Mr. Peter Graham was born at Edinburgh, in 1836. He became a student of the School of Design in that city, and was trained especially for a figure-painter. He continued several years to paint figure-subjects and portraits, but felt more strongly attracted to landscape-painting, and so gradually passed over to that branch of art. In 1860 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. He came to reside in London in 1866. In the Royal Academy Exhibition of that year he had a picture called "A Spate in the Highlands," which at once gained public attention, and was made the subject of much animated comment. Among the other pictures by Mr. Peter Graham which have from time to time been exhibited are the one sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson, from Mr. Gillott's collection, which is called "On the Way to the Cattle Tryst;" the picture entitled "Homewards," of which we gave an Engraving at the time of its exhibition; "Autumnal Showers," which is now in the National Gallery at Melbourne, in Australia; "The Cradle of the Sea Bird," "Wind," and "Our Northern Walls." The merits of these works have been generally acknowledged.

Mr. Marcus Stone is a native of London, a son of the late Mr. Frank Stone, A.R.A., who died in 1859. Mr. Marcus Stone is about thirty-six years of age. He was not a student of the Royal Academy. He has chiefly devoted himself to historical incidents and those of dramatic interest in social life. During the past nineteen years he has constantly sent one picture to each annual exhibition of the Royal Academy. Those which have been most admired, upon different occasions, were "From Waterloo to Paris," in 1863; "Stealing the Keys," in 1866; "Nell Gwynne," in 1867; "Princess Elizabeth forced by her sister, Queen Mary, to attend Mass," in 1869; "Henry VIII. and Ann Boleyn," in 1870; "The Royal Nursery," in 1871; "Edward II. and his favourite, Piers Gaveston," in 1872; "Le Roi est mort—vive le Roi," in 1873; "My



MR. PETER GRAHAM, A.R.A.

Lady is a Widow and Childless," in 1874; "Sain et Sauif," in 1875; and, last year, "The Appeal for Mercy," and "Rejection," being the only time of his contributing two pictures to one exhibition. We hear that Mr. Marcus Stone intends to send one picture, of moderate size, to the exhibition of the present year. He gained a medal at the Vienna Exhibition for "Edward II. and Gaveston," and his picture of "My Lady is a Widow and Childless" won him a medal at the Philadelphia Exhibition of last year.

Mr. Walter William Oules was born at St. Heller's, Jersey, in 1848. His father, Mr. P. J. Oules, a local marine artist of some repute placed him in London at first under the able teaching of Mr. Sparkes, head master of the Lambeth School of Art, but soon afterwards as a student of the Royal Academy, where he gained, in 1866, the silver medal for the best drawing in the antique school. The first picture he painted, "David brought before Saul," was in competition for the gold medal for historical painting. It did not gain that prize, but it was purchased by the States of Jersey to adorn the hall of Victoria College, where the young artist had been educated. He painted likewise for the Academy gold-medal competition, but unsuccessfully, "Ulysses and the Nurse," and "An Act of Mercy." In 1869 he had his first picture in the Royal Academy Exhibition, "Home Again," an incident of the French Revolution of 1789. Since that year he has been a constant exhibitor. One of his most interesting pictures, belonging to the same period of history, is that of Cazotte accompanied by his daughter to prison, which was engraved for our Journal. Mr. Oules has during the last five years worked most successfully as a portrait-painter. Among his most successful portraits are those of Mr. J. Turner, Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Knedlington, Lord Selborne, Mr. Sale, of Manchester, Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quin, Mr. Darwin, Mr. H. S. Marks, A.R.A., Mr. H. D. Pochin, Admiral Sir A. Milne, and the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie. Mr. Oules has found favour in the sight of Mr. Ruskin. In his pamphlet on the pictures in the Academy, Mr. Ruskin drew special attention to the excellence of Mr. Oules's portraits. We have abundant reason for expecting

work of even greater importance from him in the future. It is understood, indeed, that the portraits upon which Mr. Oulless is at present engaged are equal, if not superior, to those which have already come from his easel.

The portrait of Mr. Peter Graham is from a photograph by Mr. J. Patrick, of Kirkcaldy; that of Mr. Marcus Stone from one by Vianelli, of Rome; and that of Mr. Oulless from one by Mr. Valentine Blanchard.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Death has been busy in the ranks of turfmen of late; and we have just heard of the decease of James Snarry, stud-groom to the late Sir Tatton Sykes. He had reached the age of eighty-one, and has been a well-known figure in the sporting world for half a century. His old master's bequest of the brood mare Polly Agnes proved a rich legacy to him, as she produced the flying Lily Agnes, who, in her best day, was about the same mare as Apology, and won upwards of £4000 in stakes during her career on the turf.

In spite of miserable weather, a very large company assembled at Croydon, on Tuesday and two capital days' sport was provided though backers were frequently considerably out in their calculations, owing to the heavy state of the ground. The Surrey magistrates, who show little of the bigoted spirit of their brethren "on the other side of the water," unanimously granted a license for the sale of refreshments on the course; indeed, they went considerably further, and spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which the Croydon meetings have always been conducted. The chief event of the first day was the Spring Handicap Hurdle-Race, which Bridget (11 st. 7 lb.) won so easily that there was an immediate rush on her stable companion, Scamp, for the great International Hurdle-Race next month; and, on the spur of the moment, as little as 12 to 1 was taken about him. A sum of £200 was added to the chief steeplechase on Wednesday, for which Messenger (11 st. 9 lb.) was made favourite, and Chilblain (11 st. 12 lb.) was heavily backed, in spite of a 10 lb. penalty. The former put out his chance very early in the race by a refusal, and the latter had no chance against Birdcatcher (12 st.), who came home alone.

The great coursing meeting at Altcar commences on Wednesday next, and the present week has been comparatively a blank one. The nominations of Messrs. Salter and Briggs are still at the head of the quotations; but there has been a great rush on Mr. Lang, who has been backed down to 18 to 1, since it has transpired that the mysterious Master Sam will run for that gentleman.

The fourth annual Inter-University football-match, under Association rules, was played at Kennington-oval on Saturday last, a very large number of spectators being present. At half time no score had been gained on either side, but eventually Oxford won by one goal to love. The following were the sides:—

Oxford.—E. H. Alington (goal), F. D. Crowley, O. R. Duncill (back), A. T. Hills, H. S. Otter, E. H. Parry (captain), W. S. Rawson (half-back), P. J. M. Rogers, J. H. Savory (half-back), C. H. Todd, and E. W. Waddington (back).

Cambridge.—L. Bury (back), A. C. Coles, C. E. Hammond (goal), W. G. Hargreaves, J. Hughes, B. G. Jarrett (captain and half-back), J. Lewis, the Hon. A. Lyttelton, J. R. Morgan (back), H. J. Prior, and D. Q. Steel (half-back).

On Tuesday evening next, at six p.m., a return match at billiards, on a championship table, between Joseph Bennett and T. Taylor, will be played at the Gaiety Restaurant, Strand. The stake at issue is £200; and, as the first match—which was played about a fortnight ago—proved extraordinarily close and exciting, Taylor winning by twenty-seven points only, there is sure to be a very large attendance.

Last Thursday week, Léon, the Mexican horseman, started to ride 600 miles in fifty hours, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The first half of the journey was performed in good style; but then the horses were fairly used up, and he only succeeded in covering 505 miles in the given time.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society was held, on Tuesday, at South Kensington, under the presidency of Lord Aberdare. The report, after referring to the work done by the scientific committee, the fruit committee, and the floral department, said that the state of the subscription-list had not yet justified the issue of the usual schedules of flower shows, but it was hoped that it would before long enable the council to do so on a scale worthy of the society. The fortnightly meetings would still be encouraged; and, to make them more attractive, they are to be held in the Conservatory, and there is to be a military band. Some time during the present year exhibitions on the scale of the two grand displays held at South Kensington in July and November last are contemplated. With regard to finance, the report states that the agreement entered into with her Majesty's Commissioners last April authorised the society to borrow £7000, upon their guarantee of repayment in case they resumed possession of the gardens. On this security £5000 has been borrowed, enabling the council to pay outstanding liabilities, so that on Dec. 31 last it had a balance enough to pay all demands upon it. Unfortunately, the receipts from the gardens had not sufficed to pay the debenture interest, although economies to the extent of £1600 a year had been effected. The report

closed with a reference to the circular issued by the council on Dec. 21 respecting the society's financial position, which they regret to state is still the same. They remind their constituents that, if their connection with South Kensington is to continue, an income sufficient to keep up the gardens, to pay the interest on debentures, and the rents to the Royal Commissioners must be found. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they must not blind themselves to the serious position in which their finances stood. Unless they exerted themselves to raise their yearly income to something like £10,000, the prospect they had before them was that the Royal Commissioners would foreclose their security the Christmas after next. The motion was seconded by Mr. Guedalla, and, after some discussion, it was carried. Thirty-nine new Fellows were then elected, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The second "fruit and flower meeting" for the present year was held, on Wednesday, in the gardens of the society. The difference between those "meetings" and the shows of which schedules are published is that for the former no money prizes are offered, but the exhibitors are presented by the council with silver or bronze medals, votes of thanks, and complimentary certificates. Amongst the private winners of silver medals were Mr. W. H. Michael, of Highgate, for orchids; and Mr. F. Watson, of Isleworth, for cyclamens. Lord Londesborough and Sir Trevor Lawrence were also amongst the exhibitors. A bronze medal was awarded to Mr. Hubbard, of Horsham, for a splendid collection of apples, pears, and purple grapes. It has been determined by the council to resume, on and after to-day, the Saturday afternoon promenades in the Conservatory, with attendance of band.

THE EARLIEST LONDON BANKERS.

A paper entitled Notes on the Early Goldsmiths of London to the Close of the Seventeenth Century was read by Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, on Monday, before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

Others had ascribed the first introduction of banking to the Jewish settlers from the East, but he thought it was of even earlier date, and might have been due to the Romans, who, it is clear from Cicero and other authors, drew bills on each other. But, whether this was the case or not, at all events, soon after the Conquest the Jews appear on the scene as the introducers of bills of exchange. Passing on to the reign of Henry I., we find one Leofstane, Provost of London, and a little later Fitz Aylwin, and two, if not three, generations of the Ottos or Othos acting as goldsmiths and bankers in a certain sense, and making dies for the Royal and Episcopal Mints. Again, in the reign of Henry III., we come across one Thomas Frowick, Alderman of the Ward of Cheap and Warden of the Goldsmith's Company, lending moneys and making a crown of gold for the Queen Consort of King Edward.

After the expulsion of the Jews from England the Lombards succeeded to their business, and, settling in the heart of the city, gave their name to Lombard-street, where, says Stow, "they assembled twice every day," pointing evidently to money negotiations. Other goldsmiths, in the next two centuries, are recorded by Stow; but we know little about them except their names and the fact that the shop of one William Walworth, Sheriff of London, was at the corner of Friday-street, in the Cheap, and that Matthew Shore, husband of the notorious Jane Shore, kept shop at the Grasshopper, in Lombard-street.

The craft grew more important under the Stuarts, and the Goldsmiths' Company reckoned among its members several names of eminence, most of whom appear to have lived in or about the "Chepe," the trade not settling extensively in Lombard-street till after the Great Fire of London. Under Henry VIII. we have Sir Richard Gresham, the "King's Exchanger," and his son, Sir Thomas Gresham, who was the founder of the Royal Exchange and also of Gresham College. At his death the bulk of his wealth was found to consist of gold chains. In the reign of Elizabeth one of the craft, named Wheeler, moved westwards as far as Fleet-street. Here he established himself as a "Goldsmith keeping running cashes," at the sign of the "Marygold," and became virtually the founder of the bank now known as Messrs. Child's.

Under the Tudors the goldsmiths appear to have kept their superfluous wealth in the Tower of London; but they found the Stuart kings bad custodians of their gold, as Royalty had a happy art of appropriating it for its own purposes. Thenceforth they began to keep it in their own strong rooms, which the country gentlemen found to be useful places for depositing their rents, &c., receiving receipts or cash-notes for the same, and drawing draughts upon the goldsmiths, payable on demand. Out of such beginning naturally grew up the modern system of banking, the goldsmiths acting also occasionally as pawnbrokers, advancing money on the plate and other valuables deposited with them for safety.

Mr. Price afterwards showed how the goldsmiths were in the habit of lending their "running cashes" to the Exchequer, till Charles II. suddenly closed that department, thus seizing on upwards of a million which was never returned, though often promised. He then traced the origin of the Pinckneys, Vyners, Duncombes, Snows, Meynells, Backwells, &c., who became heads and founders of banking houses in London; and gave transcripts of the accounts of Prince Rupert with Messrs. Backwell, and of Prince George of Denmark with Messrs. Child and Rogers; and

concluded by identifying five of the existing London banking firms with those mentioned in the "Little London Directory of 1677"—viz., Messrs. Marten, Messrs. Child, Messrs. Hoare, Messrs. Barnett, and Messrs. Willis, Percival, and Co.

A MONUMENT OF THE PHARAOHS.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards writes to the *Times* from Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, as follows:—

While enumerating the Egyptian obelisks already transported to this country, the author of your interesting paper on the so-called "Cleopatra's Needles" (Feb. 12) has omitted to mention one which, though of minor dimensions, has played a large and important part in science. I allude to the small obelisk (originally one of two which stood in front of the little Temple of Hathor, at the southern extremity of the island of Philæ) which was brought to England by Mr. W. Bankes, the discoverer of the first tablet of Abydos, in 1818, and erected on his own grounds at his estate in Dorsetshire. At this time the philologists of Europe were yet puzzling over the trilingual inscription of the Rosetta Stone, which had been brought to England in 1799, and the secret of Egyptian hieroglyphic writing was not yet discovered. How that secret was imperfectly apprehended by Young during the course of the very year in which the Philæ obelisk was brought to England; how Champollion the younger, following up and improving upon the system tentatively indicated by Young, finally plucked out the heart of this mystery; how the name of Ptolemy, many times repeated in the hieroglyphed part of the Rosetta record and as many times repeated in the Greek part, furnished the long-sought key and placed Champollion in possession of seven letters (P T U L M I S) of the Egyptian alphabet, are facts now tolerably familiar to educated readers. Not all, however, who know the story of the Rosetta Stone are aware that the obelisk of Philæ (which bears a hieroglyphed inscription on the shaft and a Greek inscription on the base, and contains the name of Cleopatra, included, like that of Ptolemy on the Rosetta Stone, in a Royal oval) contributed the next five letters identified by Champollion, and so put him in a position to push his conquests further, and to vanquish, step by step, the whole realm of a long-lost literature. I may add, without, I hope, trespassing too far upon your valuable space, that the five new letters thus gained were K A, a second form of T, R, and a second form of A, the name of Cleopatra being spelt Klapatra in Egyptian. Thus, it will be seen, we have in England the two monuments by means of which the greatest of known philological discoveries was achieved; and but for these two monuments, and for the genius which was brought to bear upon them half a century ago, the records graven upon the Alexandrian obelisk, which is before long to take its place upon the Thames Embankment, would probably have remained undeciphered to this day.

At a public meeting held at Leicester, on Monday night, a resolution in favour of opening the museum and free library on Sundays was carried by a small majority.

The Leamington Town Council have resolved to purchase eight acres of land, at a cost not exceeding £6000, for the purpose of erecting thereon a public slaughterhouse.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

Subscription, One Guinea. Every subscriber receives an impression of an interesting plate, engraved by O. H. Tees, from the original, by E. Armitage, R.A., JOSEPH AND MARY, besides a chance of one of the numerous valuable prizes. The prints are now ready. LEWIS FORCCK, Hon. Secs. No. 444, West Strand, Feb. 1, 1877.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION,

97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Impromptu grammar in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart as above.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861). Bankers to the New Zealand Government. Paid-up Capital, £700,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.

DIRECTORS. J. LOGAN CAMPBELL, Esq., President. George B. Owen, Esq., W. I. Taylor, Esq., Alfred Cox, Esq., M.G.A., James Watt, Esq., Samuel Browning, Esq., Hon. Jas. Williamson, M.L.C.

LONDON BOARD. The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.O.M.G., Falconer Larkworthy, Esq., Archd. Hamilton, Esq., Robert Porter, Esq., A. J. Mundell, Esq., M.P., Thomas Russell, Esq.

Head Office, Auckland. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. In Australia.—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle. In Fiji.—Levuka. In New Zealand.—Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Napier, Nelson, Invercargill, Pictou, and at seventy-four other towns and places throughout the Colony.

This Bank Grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards either for fixed periods of one to five years, or subject to twelve months' notice on either side, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum.

F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director. No. 20, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ACCIDENTS BY FLOOD AND FIELD.

Accidents of all kinds may be provided against by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, the oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company. Hon. A. Kimball, M.P., Chairman. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. £120,000 have been paid as compensation. Bonus allowed to Insurers of five years' standing. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or 64, Cornhill, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

LADBROKE-TERRACE, Notting-hill (close to the Square).—Messrs. SWAIN have a superior-built family house, well drained, TO BE LET, on LEASE, in this most healthy situation. Rent £100 per annum, without premium. For solidity of structure and domestic comfort this house is far superior to most modern residences.—Apply at 81, High-street, Notting-hill.

PHOTOGRAPHY SIMPLIFIED.

Landscape or Portraits taken with DUBRONI'S PATENT CAMERA. Its working learnt in half an hour. Apparatus in 22. Instructions four stamps by post.—LECHARTIER, BARBE, and CO., Artists' Coloursmen, 8, Regent-street, W.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

DIANA, LADY LYLE. By W. HEPPWORTH DIXON. 3 vols. At all Libraries. "A book of extraordinary merits. A vivid and vigorous romance of real life."—*Post*. HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, in 2 vols., with illustrations, 21s. MY YEAR IN AN INDIAN FORT. By Mrs. GUTHRIE Author of "Through Russia." HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

FIFTH EDITION OF MRS. HENRY WOOD'S MAGAZINE. THE ARGOSY FOR JANUARY now ready, containing the opening chapters of GABRIEL'S APPOINTMENT.

SECOND EDITION OF THE ARGOSY FOR FEBRUARY, NOW READY, containing

GABRIEL'S APPOINTMENT. Chaps. 4, 5, 6. Illustrated by M. Ellen Edwards. "Owen the Milkman." By Johnny Ludlow. "Through Holland." By Charles W. Wood. With Six Illustrations. And many other Contributions.

"The 'Argosy' is the best and cheapest of our magazines."—*Standard*. "The 'Argosy' has delightful stories."—*Brighton Examiner*. "The 'Argosy' is one of the marvels of the day."—*Scotsman*. "Johnny Ludlow's stories are almost perfect of their kind."—*Spectator*.

Fifth Edition of THE ARGOSY for JANUARY, now ready, containing Contributions from Mrs. Henry Wood, Johnny Ludlow, &c. Second Edition of THE ARGOSY for FEBRUARY also ready. RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, 8, New Burlington-street, W.

Second Edition, in crown 8vo, price 6s., HISTORY OF THE LIFE-BOAT AND ITS WORK. By RICHARD LEWIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. With numerous illustrations and Wreck Charts. MACMILLAN and Co., London.

Will be issued shortly, Part I. of A MODERN MINISTER. To be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts. Price One Shilling. Each containing 80 pp., with Two Illustrations.

THE MOTHER'S HELP to the RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION of her CHILDREN. Cloth, 6s.

"Earnest and instructive."—*Guardian*. Glasgow: JAMES McGEACHY, Union-street. London: HOULSTON and SONS, Paternoster-square.

PRACTICE OF POTTERY-PAINTING. A Handbook by JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Head Master of the Lambeth School of Art, &c. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 1d. London: LECHARTIER, BARBE, and Co., 60, Regent-street, W.

SKIN DISEASES TREATED HOMOEOPATHICALLY. By WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P. Eighty-six Cases, 7th, 14, 15, by post for 12 stamps. JAMES EPPS and Co., 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threepenny-lane.

NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES: And their Local Treatment by Medicated Sprays. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D. Eighty-six Cases, 7th, 14, 15, by post for 12 stamps. JAMES EPPS and Co., 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threepenny-lane.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS. Third Edition, post-free 13 stamps. ERRORS OF HOMOEOPATHY. "An excellent exposé of the absurdities of homoeopathy. Its arguments are unanswerable."—*Realist Journal*. Lor dox: G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge-road.

NEW WEEKLY PAPER. SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 24, 1877, price 3d., No. 1 of THE TATLER.

"Whatever men do, or say, or think, or dream, Our motley paper seizes for its theme."—*P.* 200, Fleet-street, London; and all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

PICTURES.—BEAUTIFULLY-FRAMED PICTURES, from One Guinea each. Engravings, Chromos, and Oeographs after the best Masters.—GEORGE REES, 41, 42, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden; and 115, Strand, W.C.

FOR ARMS AND CREST send Name and County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals and Dies. Price-List post-free.

VITREMANIE.—An Easy Method of Decorating Windows in Churches, Public Buildings, and Private Houses equal to Real Stained Glass. Illustrated Handbook of Instructions, post-free, 1s. 2d. Particulars free. London: J. BARNARD and SON, 359, Oxford-street, W.

SCRAPS for SCREENS and SCRAP BOOKS.—A Large Collection of Coloured Scraps of the best kind—Flowers, Figures, Birds, &c., 1s. per Sheet; 12 Sheets, 10s. 6d.—WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES, for Painting, Fern Painting, and Decalcomanie; Screens, Book-Covers; Glove, Knitting, and Handkerchief Boxes; Paper-Knives, Fans, &c. Priced List post-free. WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

THE NEW TINTED REPP NOTE PAPER, In all Shades of Colour.

Caledonian Grey, Fawn, Primrose, Violet, Celestial Blue, Silver Grey, Cerise, Emerald, Green, and Rose. Fifty separate sheets of the above, with square envelopes to match, all stamped with any two or three initials designed as a monogram, or lady's Christian name, in assorted colours. Post-free, 5s., stamps or P.O.O. T. CHAPMAN, Stationer, 64, Leicester-square, W.C.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS AT HENRY RODRIGUES', 12, Piccadilly, London.

Sets for the Boudoir and Writing Table, 21s. to £10. Envelope Cases, Candlesticks, Dressing-Cases, Blotting-Books, Candelabra, Paper-Boxes, Inkstands, Work-Boxes, Handkerchief-Boxes, Despatch-Boxes, Jewel Cases, Flower-Vases, Writing-Cases, Norwegian Belts, Jardinieres, Letter Cases, Chatelaines, Card-Trays.

And a large and choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian Novelties, suitable for Presents, from 5s. to £5.

RODRIGUES' DRESSING-BAGS for Travelling, with silver, silver-gilt, and plated fittings, from £3 3s. to £45; Souvenir Bags, Waist Bags, Guitage Bags, and Bags of all kinds at very moderate prices.—42, Piccadilly.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES', with Patent Leather Guards, interleaved for Vignette and Cabinet Portraits, 10s. 6d. to 25. Rodrigues' new Enameled Presentation and Regimental Albums.—42, Piccadilly.

FISHER'S GLADSTONE BAG. 138, Strand. The perfect Dressing-Bag. The perfect Travelling-Bag. Catalogues post-free.

WEDDING DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS, Brilloinside's Lockets, and Gem Jewellery, of the choicest and most artistic description. JENNER and KNEWTUB (to the Queen). (Three Prize Medals awarded). 33, St. James's-street, and 68, Jernyn-street, S.W.

PUBLIC OPINION says "MACNIVEN and CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST WE EVER TRIED."

"They are a treasure."—*Standard*. "1200 NEWSPAPERS HAVE RECOMMENDED THEM."—*See "The Graphic," Feb. 23, 1875, for their names.*

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men." The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.

Just out, the HINDOO PENS. "Beyond question the best."—*Oxford Times*, 6d. and 1s. per Box. Sold everywhere. 7d. and 1s. 4d. by post. Patented: Macniven and Cameron, 25-31, Blair-street, Edinburgh.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all stationers THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NEW MUSIC.

LOVED AND LOST (Geliebt und Verloren), WALTZ by MULLER. Solo or Duet. Post-free, 2s. Band Parts for Large or Small Orchestra may be had. "This most enchanting and fascinating waltz that has been published for many years."—(See the story of "Little Blue Bell" in the Christmas Number of the "Illustrated London News" for 1876). Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford-street; and of all Musicians in town and country.

NEW EDITION IN F FOR BASS.

THE KING AND THE BEGGAR MAID. By W. C. LEVEY. This popular Song may be had in A for Baritone and in F for Bass. Sent for 2s. Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford-street.

WHEN THE BARNIES ARE ASLEEP. New Song, by Lady PARKER. "This is more than charming. It is a highly meritorious composition, and will not fail to please whenever it is heard."—Queen. Sent for 2s. Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford-street.

BLOSSOMS. New Song. By J. L. HATTON. "As fresh as it is beautiful. A true musical poem, in fact, fraught with delicate imagery, and conspicuous for its finished workmanship."—Queen. Sent for 2s. Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG FOR A LADY'S VOICE.

THE BULBUL AND THE FLOWER. Words by "An Oriental." Music composed by Signor ODOARDO BARRI. Price 4s.; post-free for 25 stamps. To be obtained from Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street; and of all Musicians.

PIANIST'S ROYAL ROAD. KUHE. The most perfect course of study and Library of high-class Music. Edited by Kuhe. Each Book, 16 pages, full size, on engraved plates, 1s., post-free. Prospects on application. CUNNINGHAM BOOSEY and Co., 2, Little Argyll-street, W.

PIANOFORTES.—BREWER AND CO. respectfully invite all buyers to inspect their Stock of **PIANOFORTES**, from 24 gu. upwards. These Instruments are made of the best materials, with all recent improvements. Elastic touch and volume of tone unsurpassed. Show-Room, 14 and 15, Poultry, Cheapside.

P. J. SMITH AND SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS. (Manufacturers: Bristol.) "The best and most substantial instrument produced." TRADE MARK: AN EAGLE BEARING THE WORDS "PATENT IRON-STRUTTED." Sole Agents—HUTCHINGS and ROMER, 8, Conduit-street, London, W.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside, and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices 4s. to £120. Snuffboxes from 18s. to 60s. Largest Stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALKER and M'GILL, as above.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOT for NICOLE. FRERES' celebrated Instruments. Boxes of exquisite tone, in Rosewood Cases, playing Four Airs, 44 4s. Lists of tunes and prices post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from 44s.; Gold, from 48s. Price-Lists sent free.—63, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

JEWELLERY.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES. MR. STREETER, LONDON, W. The only house in England for Standard 18-carat Gold Jewellery. Prices, 41 to £1000. Illustrated Catalogue of Jewellery and Keyless Watches: of Mr. STREETER, 18, NEW BOND-STREET.

OROIDE GOLD JEWELLERY is the only perfect substitute for 18-Carat Gold. Watches, large or small, very elegant, reliable time-keepers, from 21s. 6d., safe by post, registered. Albert and Victoria Chains, from 6s., post-free. Illustrated Catalogue, free by post.—O. O. ROWE, 88, Brompton-road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS. Fiddle Pattern, 7s. 8d. per ounce; Queen's Pattern, 8s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns, plain or highly ornamented.—Fiddle Pattern, 2s. 6d.; Queen's Pattern, 2s. 8d.; 12 Table Spoons, 30 11 10 9 12 Table Spoons, 40 16 0 0 12 Dessert ditto 20 7 13 4 12 Dessert ditto 25 10 0 0 12 Table Forks 30 11 10 0 12 Table Forks 40 16 0 0 12 Dessert ditto 20 7 13 4 12 Dessert ditto 25 10 0 0 2 Gravy Spoons 10 3 16 8 2 Gravy Spoons 14 5 12 2 1 Soup Ladle 8 3 9 0 1 Soup Ladle 10 4 0 0 4 Sauce ditto 10 4 1 8 4 Sauce ditto 12 5 2 0 4 Salt ditto 1 2 0 4 Salt ditto 2 4 0 1 Pair Fish Carvers 5 10 0 1 Pair Fish Carvers 6 12 0 12 Tea Spoons 10 4 1 8 12 Tea Spoons 14 5 19 0 1 Pair Sugar Tongs 0 15 0 1 Pair Sugar Tongs 1 6 0 Set of Fiddle Pattern £61 2 8 Set of Queen's Pattern £82 14 0 A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 engravings, containing the prices of articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application. For the use of committees a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

JOHN MORTLOCK

begs to call attention to the "EVERY-DAY" DINNER SERVICES, complete for 12 Persons, £4 15s. Colours are indestructible. The Pottery Galleries, 203 and 204 Oxford-street; 30 and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND GAS FITTINGS.

The Mansion or Cottage fitted throughout. Estimates free. 1. Two-Light Gaseliers, bronze or ornoid, 17s., 24s., 27s., 33s. 2. Three-Light Gaseliers, new patterns, 40s., 55s., 61s., 115s. 3. Five-Light Gaseliers, rich and elegant, 43s., 53s., 59s., 65s. 4. Crystal Glass Gaseliers, three-light, 55s.; five-light, 55s. 5. Globe Hall Lights, 10s. 6d.; with sliding dish, from 50s. 6. Sun and Star Lights for Churches and Public Buildings. 7. Gas Cooking Stoves for domestic use, from 10s. 6d. to 41s. 8. Gas Heating Stoves, requiring no fuel, 28s., 23s., 23s., 25s. 9. Gas Bath, improved lever taps, patent burner, 21s. 10s. 10. Cheap Gas Bath, without taps, atmospheric burner, 26 10s. 11. Gas Boilers for hot water and hot water circulation. MANUFACTURE and Workhouses, No. 1, Jacob-street, Dockhead, S.E. DEANE and CO.'s Complete Illustrated Catalogue, post-free. Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. OETZMANN and CO.'S STOCKTAKING CLEARANCE commences on MONDAY, MARCH 5, ending on FRIDAY, MARCH 16. The Stock consists of Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, &c. Particulars of sale and Reduced Price-List sent post-free on application addressed to Oetzmann and Co., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 73, Hampstead-road (near Tottenham-court-road).

CHOICE KITCHEN-GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.—For the best List of choice Kitchen-Garden and Flower Seeds, see "The Illustrated Guide for Amateur Gardeners." Containing 112 pages, imperial size, of beautifully-illustrated letter press, with two superbly finished coloured plates, numerous original articles on the rearing, from seed, and culture of various garden crops, flowers, &c., with complete instructions for the successful management of the Kitchen and Flower Gardens throughout the year; also a select list of choice Kitchen-Garden and Flower Seeds, Seed Potatoes, &c. This is pronounced the most beautiful and useful Seed Catalogue ever published, and should be read by every one having a garden.

Price 1s., post-free. Gratis to Customers. DANIELS BROS., The Royal Norfolk Seed Establishment, Norwich.

GOETIA LADY ALBEMARLE. A magnificent new variety, growing one foot high, flowers three to four inches across, and of the most intense crimine crimson colour, extremely hardy and easy of cultivation. Awarded a first class certificate Royal Horticultural Society, Aug. 2, 1876. Seed, with cultural directions, 1s. 6d. per packet, post-free.

DANIELS BROS., The Royal Norfolk Seed Establishment, Norwich.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

Stocktaking. Final Reductions. Silks! Silks! 1000 Shades, from 3s. 6d. per yard. Silk Velvets to match, from 4s. 11d. per yard. Silk Skirts from One Guinea. Silk Costumes, from 51s. Eight New Styles at that price. Silk Cloaks, lined fur, from 41s. Cashmere Cloaks, lined fur, from 21s. Seal Jackets, from 7s. Patterns and Illustrations free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

RICH BROCADED SILKS.

100 Pieces Rich Brocaded Silks specially prepared for Evening Wear and Court Trains, embracing the new tints of White, Cream, Ivory, Pink, &c. Usual prices, 10s. to 16s. 6d.; all at 7s. 6d. per yard.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL NEW COLOURS. VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEENS, beautifully soft, rich, and very wide, specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Jackets, &c. This charming fabric can be had in Black, from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. in all the new colours, from 3s. 9d. per yard. and in 45 Rich Shades of Colour, at 3s. 9d. per yard. Patterns free.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY IN SIXTY-TWO COLOURS. DRAP DE FRANCE (CASHMERE). This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its coloring than any article previously introduced.

One uniform price, 21s. the Dress. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, London.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON. CASHMERE MERINO (very wide). Fine in quality, remarkably soft and full to the touch. In richness and variety of colour never before equalled. All Shades, 17s. 6d. the Dress.

EARLY SPRING DRESSES.

Now ready, an unusually large assortment in every variety of fabric, adapted for the present and approaching season, 10s. 6d. to 42s. the Dress.

FOREIGN PRINTED SATINES

In designs of rare excellence, also in Plain Colours of every hue, 13s. 9d. the Full Dress. Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

MADE MATERIAL COSTUMES.

A great variety of Material Costumes, suitable for Early Spring Wear, 31s. 6d. to 7s. Patterns of Materials and Illustrations of the above free. Special Sale—250 Rich Costumes (very elegant in design), reduced to 21s. 6d.

TULLE, TABLANT, MUSLIN, AND GRENADINE

MADE BALL and WEDDING DRESSES, specially prepared for this Season. Several Thousand elegant Robes, in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 6d. to 24s. The "Eva," a pretty Tablant Dress, with ample Train, profusely Trimmed, One Guinea, a substantial Box included. A most charming Dress, in White, Black, and all Colours, of Brussels Net, price 23s. 6d. Engravings of all the latest Novelties post-free. PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, London, W.

GREAT SALE.—SILKS.—The Cheapest and Richest Black, Coloured, and Japanese Silks, from 1s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE.—NEW DRESS FABRICS. The Newest and Cheapest of every description, from 8d. per yard. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE.—BLACK FABRICS of every description, from 8d. per yard. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE.—VELVETEENS.—The Royal Silk Molekin Black and Coloured Velveteens, from 1s. 9d. per yard. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE.—COSTUMES.—All the Newest Styles, from 1 to 10s. Costumes to order on shortest notice. Engravings free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE.—ODDS and ENDS, in fifty yards of very useful Materials, for 29s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 39s. 6d. each. Sent for remittance. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE.—100,000 LADIES' SILK POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, 2s. 6d. half dozen, post-free. A marvel. All colours. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S SALE.

A LARGE and VALUABLE ADDITION of some EXTRAORDINARY CHEAP GOODS, not before shown, and never before offered for sale at such Low Prices. Catalogues, Samples, and Lists of the various Cheap Lots post-free. 534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S SALE.

10,000 cheap Fancy Dresses, 6d. to 1s. 0 1/2d. a yard. Floral Cords, Homespun Serges, Matelasses, French Fabrics of all kinds, and every colour. Good Black Silks at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. a yard; and splendid quantities at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 3d. Bargains in Coloured Satins, at 10 1/2d. Cheap lots of Black Velveteens, at 1s. 10d.; and Coloured Velveteens at 1s. 11d. a yard. Reversible Felt Costumes, 18s. 9d. and 21s. 6d. Blue Ferge Costumes, at 12s. 9d. and 14s. 9d. Several hundred stuff Costumes, at 16s. 9d. Black Velveteen Costumes, at 3s. Various kinds of Light Costumes for Evening wear, from 16s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. each. Fashionable Ulsters, at 9s. 11d. and 12s. 9d. Cheap Parcels of Ladies' Underclothing. Samples of Cheap Pocket-handkerchiefs. Costume Photographs, Fashion-Plates, Samples, and Patterns of all kinds of Cheap Goods post-free. 534, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

EGERTON BURNETT'S SERGES,

ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES, repeatedly supplied by him direct to the Royal Family. See opinions of the London fashionable press. "The Court Circular," "The Queen," "The Illustrated London News," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as par excellence the material for ladies' wear. Special makes for gentlemen and boys. Woven from the finest wools, dyed by a patent process which salt water will not affect, of a light yet warm texture, they are adapted for all seasons of the year, and surpass all others in durability. E. B.'s New CACHEMIRE, FOAL, and MERINO SERGES, for Evening Wear. Orders are being daily received for these excellent goods from all parts of the kingdom. Prices per yard—1s. 2 1/2d., 1s. 6 1/2d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 2 1/2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., &c. Book of Patterns, with over 100 shades, post-free. Goods packed for exportation. EGERTON BURNETT, Woolen Merchant, Wellington, Som.

WOOL SERGES EXTRAORDINARY.

A Manufacturer's Stock now SELLING at 7 1/2d. per yard. Brilliant Evening Colour Grenadines, at 4 1/2d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOVER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

LADIES' GUINEA TREBLE-SOLED

ROOTS, Button or Balmoral. Illustrated Catalogues post-free.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL and BURL, 192, Oxford-street, London, W.

"WEAR-RESISTING" (Regis.)

BOYS' SUITS.

SAMUEL BROTHERS.

Suit for a Boy 3 ft. 8 in. in height, C. Class, 27s.; D. Class, 31s. Price varying according to height. Patterns, &c., post-free. SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham House, 65 and 67, Ludgate-hill.

EGIDIUS, a new Elastic Overshirt, warm as wool, soft as silk. Will dispense with the ever-shrinking colouredannel. 13s. 6d. each. Patterns and self-measure free.—R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

DESIDERATUM UMBRELLAS, 10s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s. Stronger in the Folds than all other Umbrellas. May be had of Peter Robinson, Oxford-street; J. Bell and Co., Kensington; T. Barrett, Clapham; Clift and Grove, Oxford-street; J. Seary and Co., Islington-green; R. Scourfield, Buckingham Palace-road; W. Andrews, Queen's-street; J. Gibson, Biggar, N.B.; R. J. Buck, Frome. Wholesale: W. HATCHMAN and CO., Wood-street, E.C.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HENDEN and SONS, 5, St. Marlborough-st., W.; and 53 and 55, City-road, E.C. London; 1 Pinaud and Meyer, 57, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY? Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 1s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MAGASININE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street, W.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.

Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailers everywhere.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY

TOOTH PASTE gives a beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearl-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per pot.

TOM-BOY!—PIESSE and LUBIN'S

NEW PERFUME for the FESTIVE SEASON. "Tom-Boy! (Girls will be boys!)"—Funch. Kiss her gently, but be shy. Kiss her when there's no one by. Steal your kiss, for then 'tis sweetest—Stolen kisses are the sweetest. Sold in Flacons, 2s. 6d., 5s. each; and in Cut Bottles, 21s. Laboratory—2, New Bond-street. Copyright.

TURKISH PASTILS.—PIESSE and

LUBIN.—"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghiles at stamboul. After smoking a sweet, aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which has an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN's shop in Bond-street."—Lady W. Montague. In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d. 2, New Bond-street.

GLYCERINE JELLY.—PIESSE and

LUBIN.—A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilisation. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell, in the "Bridgewater Treatise," "distinguishes man from the brute. Be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body, but of the mind." Too much cannot be said in favour of Glycerine Jelly for rendering the skin or hands white, delicate, soft, and fair. Sold in Jars, 2s. 2, New Bond-street, London.

TWO LADIES.—THE COMPLEXION.

Particulars of the only safe and successful mode of improving the COMPLEXION sent post-free on any part. Address, Mr. ERIC ADAM, 4, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is of inestimable

value in preserving the teeth. It eradicates tartar, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel so white it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. 2s. 9d. per Box.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents

hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 10s., 15s., 21s. per Bottle. Ask any Chemist for Rowlands' articles, and buy none but Rowlands'.

ROSSETTER'S HAIR RESTORER.

CERTAIN—HARMLESS—REFRESHING. N.B.—Its use having led to many imitations, the public are cautioned against substitutes.

TAYLOR'S WHITE FULLER'S-EARTH

is the only reliable and thoroughly harmless Skin Powder. Recommended by the most eminent dermatologists, and prepared by an experienced Chemist. It is the best dusting powder for use in the Nurseries of the Princesses of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duchess of Teck, and most of the aristocracy. Recommended by the Faculty. Post-free, send 14 or 37 stamps. Prepared only by JOHN TAYLOR, Chemist, 13, Baker-street, London, W. For winter use simply invaluable, and far superior to Glycerine or any greasy compound.

FOR THE TOILET, THE NURSERY, AND FOR SHAVING.

Fine, Fragrant, and Durable. **PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.** "Is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture and one of the most refreshing and agreeable of balms to the skin."

"JOURNAL OF CUTANEOUS MEDICINE." Edited by Mr. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

THE COAL-TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENTS.—Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous.

"In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet.

"It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal.

In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists.

W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

Caution.—Beware of Spurious Imitations.

NOSE MACHINE.—A contrivance which,

applied to the nose for an hour daily, so directs the soft cartilage of the nose that an ill-turned one is quickly shaped. 6s. 6d. Sent free for stamps.—ALEX. ROSS, 21s, High Holborn.

LAXORA.—The most pleasant Remedy for

Constipation. One Shilling and Three Halfpence, by all Chemists and Druggists.

LAXORA.—Does not purge. It is a mild

Laxative. One Shilling and Three Halfpence, by all Chemists and Druggists.

LAXORA, the most agreeable Remedy to

cure Constipation. Recommended by eminent Physicians. When you purchase, please see that you get the real American Laxative, 80 in boxes at 1s. 1d., by all Chemists. Spec. Agents in Foreign Countries:—Paris: A. Buley, 93, Rue de Rennes; Brussels: L. Thys, 68, Rue Anglaise; New York: E. Bickford, 7, Clinton-place, Broadway. Also at Melbourne: Felton, Grimwade, and Co.; Sydney: Elliott Brothers; Brisbane: Elliott Brothers and Co.; Adelaide: A. M. Bickford; Bathurst: Elliott Brothers; Manchester: F. Foster, and Co.; Auckland: Hamphorne, Frosser, and Co.; Wellington: Felton, Grimwade, and Co. Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street, London.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF

MEAT.—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY, with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

OF VICHY.

Property of the French Government. CELESTINS.—The water of this spring is very agreeable, sparkling and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, &c. HAUTE-GRILLE.—This spring contains a greater quantity of carbonic acid, and is especially recommended as a table water. GRANDE-GRILLE.—For Complaints of the Liver and Biliary Organs, Indigestion, &c. HOPITAL.—For Stomach Complaints, &c. VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk pure or mixed with wine or spirits. CAUTION.—See that the name of the particular water required is on the capsule. Price One shilling per Bottle.

TEETH.—Mr. WEBB, of 27, New Bond-

street, constructs ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from one to a complete set, upon a well-known but hitherto "exclusive system." Terms most moderate. Consultations free. (For many years with Mr. A. Clifford Esq., of 8, Grosvenor-street.)

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Mr. G. H. JONES, SURGEON-DENTIST, will be glad to forward his New Pamphlet, gratis and post-free, which explains the most unique system of the adaptation of artificial and extraction of natural teeth without pain, from his only London address.

67, Great Russell-street (opposite the British Museum).

"My dear Doctor.—I request you to accept my grateful thanks for your great professional assistance, which enables me to masticate my food; and wherever I go I shall show your professional skill, as I think the public ought to know where such great improvements in dentistry and mechanical skill can be obtained."

"I am, dear Doctor, yours truly, S. G. HUTTONS."

"By Appointment surgeon-Dentist to the Queen."

"G. H. Jones, Esq., D.D.S."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

Have it in your houses and use no other. This saline is the true Antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sicknes, having peculiar and exclusive merits. For the protection of the public against fraudulent imitations I have applied for and again obtained a perpetual injunction, with costs, against the defendant. Observe the genuine has my Name and Trade Mark on a Buff-Coloured Wrapper.—113, Holborn-hill, London.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Medical Testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies as KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. One lozenge gives relief, one or two at bedtime ensures rest. Sold by all Chemists, in Boxes, at 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. They contain no opium or preparation thereof.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and

HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous Lozenges are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country at 1s. 1 1/2d. per Box. People troubled with a hacking Cough, a

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONG BY CH. GOUNOD.
WHEN THOU ART NIGH. Words by Tom Moore; Music by CH. GOUNOD. Price 2s. net. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd at the Monday Popular Concerts with great success.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. GOUNOD'S NEWEST COMPOSITIONS.
MARCHE RELIGIEUSE (companion to his celebrated "Marche Romaine").
PIANOFORTE SOLO. 1s. 6d. net.
PIANOFORTE DUET. 2s. net.
ORGAN (with Pedal Obligator). 1s. 6d. net.
HARMONIUM. 1s. 6d. net.
MARCHE MILITAIRE. 2s. net.
 Ditto. Piano Duet. 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GOUNOD'S LES PIFFERARI and **MUSETTE.** Impromptu for Piano. "A worthy companion to the 'Marionette' March." Post-free, 1s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.
SWEETHEARTS. Waltz on Arthur Sullivan's popular Song. "One of the best waltzes ever written by the above favourite Composer." .. 2 0
TRIAL BY JURY LANCEBROS. on Airs from Sullivan's popular Cantata. .. 2 0
TRIAL BY JURY QUADRILLE. .. 2 0
TRIAL BY JURY WALTZ. .. 2 0
TRIAL BY JURY POLKA. .. 1 6
RINK GALOP. .. 2 0
FLEUR DE THE QUADRILLE. .. 2 0
FASCINATION VALSE A Trois Temps. .. 2 0
PRINCESS MARIE GALOP. .. 1 6
SICILY QUADRILLE. Companion to "Como" and "Palermo." .. 2 0
HOME, SWEET HOME WALTZES. .. 2 0
TWILIGHT DREAMS WALTZES. .. 2 0
WEST-END POLKA. .. 1 6
SOLDIERS' POLKA. .. 1 6
GREAT EASTERN POLKA. .. 1 6
BIG BEN POLKA. .. 1 6
ILLIAN POLKA. .. 1 6
SULTAN'S POLKA. .. 1 6
 All the above are arranged for Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s. each.
 N.B. A Complete List of M. D'Albert's Popular Dance Music will be sent on application to
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

WAVERLEY RONDOS for the Pianoforte. By FRANZ NAVA. A set of six Easy and Effective Pieces. Very nicely illustrated. Price, 1s. 6d. each, net.
 No. 1. Waverley. No. 4. Kenilworth.
 No. 2. Mortality. No. 5. Gay Manerang.
 No. 3. Ivalhoe. No. 6. The Monastery.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

W. SMALLWOOD'S NEW PIECES.
 Ebb Tide. Beautifully illustrated. 1s. 4d. net.
 Palm Flower. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net.
 La Mer Calme. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net.
 Herald's March. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. WALDTEUFEL'S NEWEST WALTZ.
AU REVOIR VALSE. Par EMILE WALDTEUFEL (Composer of the celebrated "Manolo" Waltz). The above new waltz will most certainly become very popular. Price 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. LAMOTHE'S NEW WALTZES.
LE MESSAGE DES FLEURS. 2s. net; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 3s.
CHANTS DE L'AUBE. 2s. net; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 3s.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONGS BY J. L. ROECKEL.
AN OLDEN TIME. Words by Edwin Oxenford. 1s. 6d. net.
O TELL ME NOT OF OTHER DAYS. Do. 1s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE GAINSBOROUGH GAVOTTE.
 Composed for the Pianoforte by A. W. NICHOLSON. Played nightly at the Vaudeville Theatre. Price 1s. 6d. net.
 "We consider this the best of all Gavottes."
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

REMINISCENCES OF ENGLAND.—A
 Collection of Old English Airs as performed by the Band of the Coldstream Guards. Selected and arranged for the pianoforte by FRED. GODFREY, B.M. Coldstream Guards. Price 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE EVENING BELL. Descriptive Piece for Harp and Pianoforte. By MENDELSSOHN. 2s. net; Pianoforte Solo, 1s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TRIAL BY JURY. Dramatic Cantata. Written by W. S. GILBERT. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Performed with immense success at the Opera Comique. Complete for Voice and Pianoforte. 2s. 6d. net. **TRIAL BY JURY.** Pianoforte Solo. 2s. 6d. net.
THE JUDGE'S SONG. 2s. net.
THE LOVE-SICK BOY. Defendant's Song. 1s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S FANTASIA. 2s. net.
SMALLWOOD'S FANTASIA (easy). 1s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

AWAKE! AWAKE! Serenade. Words by E. W. Procter; Music by ALFRED PIATTI. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves at the Saturday Popular Concerts with enormous success. Price 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MOLLOY'S NEW SONGS.
THE STORY OF THE NIGHTINGALE (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 3). Words and Music by Molloy. Price 2s. net.
THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 2). Words by E. E. Weatherly. Post-free, 2s. net.
LOVE IS BOLD. Words by W. S. Gilbert. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd. Post-free, 2s. net.
THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 1). Words by E. E. Weatherly. Post-free, 2s. net.
FADED FLOWERS. Words by Tom Hood. Post-free, 2s. net.
CHADLE SONG. Words by Tennyson. Post-free, 1s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE OLD CHURCH CHIMES. Vocal Duet. Words by Fredk. E. Weatherly. Music by BRINLEY RICHARDS. Price 2s. net.
 "There is (so the story goes) not far from Llandudno, a ruined church at the bottom of the sea, not indeed built by the sea-fairies, but simply wrested from the land by the encroachment of the tide. On a calm day, when the sun or moon is bright, the ruins are visible to one sitting in a boat and looking down through the waters."
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

COTSFORD DICK'S NEW COMPOSITIONS.
RIGAUDON. For the Pianoforte. 1s. 9d. net.
SALTARELLO. For the Pianoforte. 2s. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUHE'S NEW FANTASIAS.
KUHE'S FLYING DUTCHMAN. 2s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S TRIAL BY JURY. 2s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S SWEETHEARTS. 1s. 6d. net.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SWEETHEARTS. Written by W. S. GILBERT. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Price 2s.; post-free, 2s. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd at the Ball and other Concerts.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL VOCALISTS.
THE SINGING VOICE: Medical Hints on its Production and Management. By LENNIX BROWN, F.R.C.S., Ed., Surgeon and Aural Surgeon to the Royal Society of Musicians, &c. Illustrated with Diagrams by the Author. Price 1s.; post-free for 1s. 1d.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE,
 No. 113, just published, containing Twenty New and Popular Christmas Minstrel Songs—
 Only an Ivy Leaf.
 Mollie, Darling.
 The Gipsy's Warning.
 Silver threads among the gold.
 The Mulligan Guard.
 Tell me you love me.
 Patrick's Day Parade.
 Kilmorran Guard.
 Come, little come.
 Little Footsteps.
 Ah! never deem my love can change.
 Open the Door.
 In her little bed we laid her.
 Mother, dearest, raise my pillow.
 Do not heed her warning.
 Alone in the World.
 Time may steal the roses, dar-ling.
 Gently, little come.
 She's so sweet.
 Price 1s. post-free, 1s. 2d.
 CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

BACH'S PASSION MUSIC (S. Matthew).
 With the Gospel Text and Verses, translated by John Oxenford. Complete, price 1s. 6d. paper; 3s. cloth, gilt edges.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BACH'S PASSION MUSIC.—An Edition
 for the congregation, containing the music of the Chorales, with the whole of the text. Price 6d.; cloth, 1s.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BEETHOVEN'S MOUNT OF OLIVES.
 New Edition, with the Original Words. Now first published in England. Translated from the German by John Oxenford.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

VACCAJ'S CELEBRATED SINGING METHOD. With English and Italian Words. Price 2s. 6d.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street. [This day.]

BOOSEY'S SHILLING ORGAN BOOKS.
RACHS' 100 CHORALS.
HENRY SMART'S 50 PRELUDES AND INTERLUDES.
JOHNSON'S CONCLUDING VOLUNTARIES.
BATISTE'S 67 PRELUDES, INTERLUDES, &c.
HATTON'S SMALL ORGAN BOOK.
HILES'S SHORT VOLUNTARIES (WITHOUT PEDALS).
WELBY'S OPERATORIES.
ANDRE AND HESSE'S VOLUNTARIES.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE HOUSEHOLD MUSIC-BOOK,
 containing Fifty-Eight Sacred Songs, Twenty-Nine Sacred Pieces, Forty-Nine Popular Ballads, and Sixteen Favourite Pieces for the Drawing-Room, with Twelve Illustrations, in one volume, price 2s. 6d., forming the cheapest and best Collection of Home Music ever published.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA BEETHOVEN.
BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS. Edited by W. DORRELL. Printed on fine paper from plates, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 10s. 6d., being the most compact and luxurious Edition published in any country.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

DR. SPARK'S HANDY BOOK FOR THE ORGAN. Containing about 150 Examples. Price 7s. 6d., cloth.
 A more thorough and complete organ tutor we have never seen.—Edinburgh Daily Review.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

LOGIER'S SYSTEM OF THE SCIENCE
 OF MUSIC, HARMONY, AND COMPOSITION. New and much enlarged edition, price 12s. 6d. The Musical Standard says:—"Although many works on harmony have appeared since Logier first gave his celebrated book to the world, we do not know of any that surpass it. As a guide to the teacher, or for the purpose of a private study, we know of no better book."
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

NAVA'S BARITONE SINGING METHOD.
 Edited by Charles Santley. Price 10s. 6d. The Athenaeum says:—"If amateur baritones do not make themselves rivals of Mr. Santley, it can only be for lack of voice and intelligence, for the system of Signor Nava is admirable in every respect."
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SIMS REEVES'S NEW SONGS.
SMILE AND BID ME LIVE. PINSUTI. 2s.
ONLY A FACE AT THE WINDOW. GUEST. 2s.
THE LITTLE LUMENAL. 2s.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE LITTLE SHEPHERDESS. By MOLLOY. No. 2 of the "Dresden China" Songs. Sung by Madame Chatterton at the Ballad Concerts. 2s.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

ONE ONLY. By WEKERLIN. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd at the Ballad Concerts. 2s.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN. THE LOST CHORD. New Song. Sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling at the Ballad Concerts. Price 2s. This day.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN. SOMETIMES.
 New Song. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd at the Ballad Concerts. Price 2s. This day.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY. By MOLLOY. Sung by Mr. Maybrick, Signor Frederick, and Mr. Fox. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THORNS AND ROSES. By the Composer of "Nancy Lee." Sung for the first time by Mr. Maybrick at the last Ballad Concert with the greatest success. Will be repeated Feb. 28. Ready this day, 2s.—Boosey and Co.

DESTINY. By DOLORES. SEAWEED. By DOLORES.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

AS YOU LIKE IT. By PINSUTI. ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE. By PINSUTI.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

FORBES'S CAPRERA. 25th Thousand. **FORBES'S BELGRADE.** Fantasia Marziale.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

RENE FAVARGER'S DER FREISCHUTZ.
RENE FAVARGER'S OBERON. Second Fantasia.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

MONTGOMERY'S DESDEMONA WALTZ.
MONTGOMERY'S MONTE CRISTO QUADRILLE.
MONTGOMERY'S DONNYBROOK FAIR GALOP.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

MARRIOTT'S MACGREGOR LANCERS,
 on Scotch Airs.
MARRIOTT'S MARLBORO' QUADRILLE, on English Airs.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

GEORGE LAMOTHE'S NEW WALTZES.
AS YOU LIKE IT WALTZ.
UN SOUVENIR WALTZ.
 Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

COWEN'S DANCE OF ALMAS, from "The Corsair." This original and brilliant piece for the pianoforte will be played by Mr. Kuhe at his festival. Price 2s.
 Boosey and Co.

BOOSEY AND CO.'S SPANFORTER ROOMS,
 235, REGENT-STREET (So's Address).
 Instruments by all the great makers, English and Continental. Upright and Grand. Second-hand, from £17; New, from £21. The best prices marked upon each Piano in plate figures, and the terms of purchase upon the Three-Years' System.
 A great variety of Short Iron Grands, by Kaps and others, from £50.

BOOSEY AND CO.'S SHORT IRON GRAND
 PIANOFORTE, 5 ft. long, seven octaves, trichord throughout, very durable, and with excellent tone. Cash price, £65; or, on the three-years' system, £5 10s. per quarter.
 (Sole Address) 235, Regent-street.

PRATTEN'S PERFECTED FLUTES,
 Cylinder and Cone, commencing at 4 gs. The Siccam Flute and the Boehm Old and New System of Fingering. Particulars of all these Instruments upon application to the Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, W.

BOOSEY AND CO.'S BRASS
 INSTRUMENTS FOR AMATEURS, &c.
DISTIN'S CORNET-A-PISTONS, from £3 10s.
DISTIN'S MINIA-TUR CORNET-A-PISTONS, 9 gs.
DISTIN'S BALLAD HORN, 9 gs.
DISTIN'S DRAG AND POST HORN AND BAND INSTRUMENTS, at all prices.
DISTIN'S MONTHLY BRASS BAND JOURNAL, 10s. 6d. per annum.
 Estimates for Bands of all sizes, also Illustrations and Prices of individual Instruments, to be had of the Sole Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, London.

NEW MUSIC.

VOCAL GEMS. A Series of Popular Songs and Duets for Voice, with Pianoforte Accompaniments.

SWEET SPIRIT, HEAR MY PRAYER, by V. WALLACE; and Eleven other Popular Songs. Post-free, seven stamps.

SHE WORE A WREATH OF ROSES, and Eleven other Songs. Post-free, seven stamps.

THE BEATING OF MY OWN HEART, and Nine other Songs. Post-free, seven stamps.

YES, LET ME LIKE A SOLDIER FALL; and Nine other Popular Tenor Songs. Post-free, seven stamps.

IN HAPPY MOMENTS DAY BY DAY, and Nine other Popular Baritone Songs. Post-free, seven stamps.

MY OWN, MY GUIDING STAR; and Nine other Popular Tenor Songs. Post-free, seven stamps.

SAINTED MOTHER GUIDE HIS STEPS, and Five other Duets for Soprano and Contralto. Post-free, seven stamps.

THE MAN OF WAR, and Eight other Songs for Bass and Baritone. Post-free, seven stamps.

Complete List on application to
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

HEMY'S PIANOFORTE TUTOR.
 60th Edition—contains the Elements of Music, with a large selection of the most beautiful Airs by Wallace, Halle, Benedict, Meyerbeer, Gounod, and other popular composers. Mr. Hemy's book has run through the largest number of Editions of any work of the kind, and has thoroughly established itself as the only Instruction Book for the Pianoforte of use without a master, or really fit to be put into the hands of the young student. To Teachers of the Pianoforte this book is invaluable; it contains a new and improved system of counting time, and a selection of Duets for Master and Pupil. To be had of all Music-sellers in town and country; or for 34 stamps, post-free, from METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

DIE FLEDERMAUS, Comic Opera, by STRAUSS, now being performed at the Alhambra:—
HENRY PARKER'S Selection of Airs for the Pianoforte:
 Waltz, "Du Du" .. 4s.
 "Each one to his taste" ("Chacun à son goût") .. 4s.
 "Gaily belohd me now straying" .. 3s.
 "Gaily let the red wine flow" .. 3s.
 Songs with English and German Words.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

DOLL'S MINUET. By COTSFORD DICK. "A minuet, danced by the characters, whilst it has the ancient form of the stately movement, combining therewith an ear catching tune. Will be popular."—Athenaeum. By post, 18 stamps.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

THE TALE OF A TUB. Song by Miss Fanny Holland in "Our Doll's House" is always en vogue. Music by COTSFORD DICK. Also, THE WOODEN SOLDIER and NOAH'S STORY. Sung by Mr. Corney Grain. Post-free, each 24 stamps.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

BARCAROLLE. By FREDERIC CLAY. This charming Song may now be had in two keys. New words by F. E. Weatherly. Price, post-free, 24 stamps.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE CLANG OF THE WOODEN SHOON.
 MOLLOY'S very popular Song. In two keys. Price, post-free, 24 stamps.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

PINSUTI'S POPULAR SONGS.
 Sung by Mr. W. H. Cummings.
I HEARD A VOICE (in B flat and in D flat). 4s.
 Sung by Mr. Santley.
THE SWALLOW (in A flat and in B flat). 4s.
 Post-free, 4 stamps each.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN. SAD MEMORIES. Price 4s.
 New Song by ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

THE CHORISTER. Price 4s.
 New Song by ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

LITTLE SONGS FOR LITTLE VOICES.
 Thirty-six Children's Songs. By ALFRED SCOTT GATTY. Being a Reissue of "Aunt Judy's Song-Book" in an enlarged form, with considerable additions and alterations by the Author. Illustrated Cover. Price 2s. 6d.; handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 4s., post-free.
 London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

Just published,
NEW SONGS BY VIRGINIA GABRIEL.
THE EIGHT FISHERS OF CALAIS
 (Sung by Miss Helen P. Alton).
ALONE IN THE TWILIGHT (Contralto).
DAWN OF SPRINGTIME (Sop. or Ten.).
 Also, by the same Composer.
ONLY—WEARY—LUBY—BERRYLL, &c.
 Free by post, 24 stamps each.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

COTSFORD DICK.—NEW PIECES.
MARCHE PANTOMIME .. 3s.
LEGENDE .. 4s.
BALLADE .. 3s.
TAMBOURIN .. 3s.
IN WONDERLAND. Six Duets for the Piano .. 3s. each.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

GODFREY'S DANCE MUSIC.
PRINCESS TOTO QUADRILLE. Solo and Duet 4s.
PRINCESS TOTO GALOP .. 4s.
RONALINE. New Waltz .. 4s.
LEONIE. New Waltz .. 4s.
ROYAL EDINBURGH LANCERS .. 4s.
 Free by post, 24 stamps each.
 METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

NEW PIANOFORTE PIECES.
LES ARCHES D'ARMAGNAC .. LAMOTHE.
SOLIG COUCHANT .. LE BEAU.
JA PATROUILLE .. LE BEAU.
ECHOES OF THE STREETS .. FITZGERALD.
LONDON LIFE .. LUTZ.
 Post-free, 24 stamps each.
 Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

W. T. WRIGHTON'S NEW SONGS.
I'LL LOVE THEE DEARLY STILL (in A and D). .. Price 4s.
IF EVERY STAR (Serenade) .. Price 4s.
HAPPY BOWLS (Ballad) .. Price 4s.
THE BLIND BOY'S SONG (sung by Miss Edith Wynne) .. Price 4s.
 Half-price and post free.
 Horwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street.

MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN
 ORGANS.
 Assigned the
FIRST RANK
 in addition to
PRIZE MEDAL,
 unanimously
 by the JURY
 at the
PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.
 The ONLY ORGANS assigned THIS RANK.
 Sole Agents, METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

CRAMER'S GRAND PIANOFORTES,
 75 gs., 85 gs., 95 gs., and 105 gs.
 Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S PIANETTES,
 from 25 gs. to 50 gs.
 Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANOFORTES,
 45 gs. to 75 gs.
 Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE, applicable to all large instruments—Pianofortes, Harps, Organs for Church or Chamber, &c.
 Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

NEW MUSIC.

GEMS OF HANDEL. By J. T. TREKELL.

No. 1. Gavotte from "Othello."
 No. 2. "Allegro" from Second Concerto.
 No. 3. Movements from the "Occasional Overture."
 No. 4. Lascia ch'io pianga (Rinaldo).
 No. 5. Minuet from Overture to "Samson."
 No. 6. Movements from the Overture to "Saul."
 Price 2s. each.
 London: ASHDOWN and PARRY.

STEPHEN HELLER'S PIANOFORTE
 WORKS.—ASHDOWN and PARRY beg to announce that the entire Works of this renowned Composer may now be had of them.
 The universal esteem in which these admirable Compositions are held throughout France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, America; in fact, wherever the study of Music is cultivated, is the best evidence of their unique beauty and sterling worth.

STEPHEN HELLER'S PIANOFORTE
 COMPOSITIONS.—A COMPLETE CATALOGUE NOW READY, and will be sent, on application, post-free, to any part of the world.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

STEPHEN HELLER'S STUDIES.
 A New and Complete Edition, thoroughly revised, published under the immediate superintendence of the Composer. Fifteen Books, each 6s.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

STEPHEN HELLER'S COMPOSITIONS
 FOR THE PIANO.
 Of the numerous popular and beautiful works by this eminent Composer the following are choice specimens:—
Allegretto con Grazia, in D flat ("Wanderstunden") .. 3 0
Andante con Moto in E ("Dances Boles") No. 3) .. 3 0
Andante in B flat ("Promenade d'un Solitaire") No. 4) .. 1 0
Allegretto con Grazia in E ("Restless Nights") No. 9) .. 1 0
Tarentelle in A flat .. 2 6
Transcription of Mendelssohn's "Parting Song" .. 3 0
Improvisation on Mendelssohn's melody, "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges" .. 4 0
Caprice on Schubert's Song, "La Traite" .. 4 0
Three original Melodies ("The Mermaid," "The Wind," and "The Wave") .. 3 0
Chant du Bercenat (from the Preludes) .. 2 6
Barcarolle (from the Preludes) .. 3 0
Aubade (from the Preludes) .. 3 0
Album dédié à la jeunesse. Short Pieces. Four Books, each 5 0
 ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

ASHDOWN and PARRY'S EDITIONS of **STEPHEN HELLER'S WORKS** are to be had of every Music-seller in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, India, and the United States of America; or will be sent post-free, at half price, on receipt of post-office order or stamps.
 ASHDOWN and PARRY, London.

SYDNEY SMITH'S FOUR NEW
 PIECES:—
CHANT DE BERCEAU .. 4s.
HORN, SWEET HORN .. 4s.
HERNANI. Grand Fantasia on Verdi's Opera .. 4s.
Mendelssohn's Two-Part Songs. Reminiscence .. 4s.
 ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S PIANOFORTE
 METHOD.
 Price Five Shillings.
 This unrivalled work is now firmly established as the Pianoforte Instruction-Book in nearly all the principal educational establishments in Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, India, Australia, New Zealand, &c. It is supplied direct by the Publishers, or may be had of any Music-seller in the world.
 London: ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

POPULAR CLASSICS.—A series of
 sterling compositions for the Pianoforte Solo. Selected, Edited, and Fingered by WALTER MACFARREN. Forty-eight Numbers, price from 2s. to 6s. each. The series contains some of the most celebrated and beautiful works of Handel, Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Steibelt, Dussek, Hummel, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, &c. Detailed Lists forwarded post-free to any part of the world.
 ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.



THE QUEEN OPENING PARLIAMENT.

The ceremonial of the Queen opening the fortieth Parliamentary Session of her reign, on Thursday week, being an occasion of peculiar interest, was fully described in the last Number of this Journal. It is the subject of one of our Illustrations; besides which another Engraving shows the scene at a later hour in the House of Lords when the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, took the prescribed oaths and his seat, as a newly created Peer of the Realm; and we also present a group of portraits of the members of the Chinese Embassy, lately arrived in London, whose figures were conspicuous among the privileged spectators of the opening of Parliament.

The House of Lords was filled that day, at an earlier hour than in previous years, with its members on the benches, and with the peeresses and their daughters in the galleries, besides those who stood around or behind the throne. Until the arrival of her Majesty to occupy the throne, on which the Royal robes of ermine were ranged in order, the part of the House to which the spectators' gaze was most turned was that corner in which were the members of the diplomatic body. Here, in different rich uniforms, were the representatives of the Powers accredited to the English Court. Occupying the back seat but one in the Ambassadors' box were two personages whose features and costume at once marked them out for observation. These were the Chinese Envoys, attired in black silk tunics, with embroidery on the breast, and wearing peculiar-shaped caps of brown plush, decked with a long scarlet feather, and with a bright red patch in the middle of the cap. The representatives of China offered a striking

contrast to their diplomatic colleagues. The front row had for its occupants the Ambassadors of Germany, Turkey, Austria, France, Italy, and the Ministers of Spain, Denmark, and Holland; and near them was Mr. E. Pierrepont, the United States Minister, in plain "evening dress." Musurus Pasha was the last of the Ambassadors to arrive; and when he took his seat it was observed that he held a long conversation with Count Beust. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and other Bishops, as well as the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Baron and other legal dignitaries, were to be seen on the cross benches in the places occupied by the prelates and the Judges. In a far-off corner at the principal entrance to the house were the diplomatic secretaries and attachés, and the military and naval representatives of their respective Courts. Two others of the Chinese diplomatists were among them, clad similarly to their colleagues.

The red curtains draping the Royal entrance were drawn at two o'clock to admit the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince was in his peer's robes. The Princess wore a dress and train so light in hue that to the distant spectator they had the appearance of white. Her Royal Highness seated herself on the woollen sack, and remained its only occupant throughout the ceremony. Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) was not present. The Prince of Wales took his accustomed seat on such an occasion—the state chair on the right of the throne. Ten minutes after the entrance of their Royal Highnesses the trumpet-blast was heard, warning all that the Queen had arrived. Almost immediately five heralds, in their emblazoned tabards, made their appearance, and, saluting the Prince and

Princess of Wales, took up their position to the left of the throne. A little group of other officials (among them Lord Alfred Paget) and two mace-bearers followed, and then it was seen that the peer bearing the sword of state in front of the Queen was the Earl of Beaconsfield.

Her Majesty, to receive whom all rose, wore a black velvet dress with a train and deep flounces of miniver, the dark-blue Garter ribbon, a collar of brilliants, and the small jewelled crown over her widow's cap. When the Queen had taken her place on the throne the picture presented to the spectators was this:—On the right of her Majesty, in the order described, were the Marquis of Winchester (holding the cap of maintenance), the Prince of Wales, and the Lord Chancellor. On the other side stood the Earl of Beaconsfield, in his peer's robes, and holding the state sword; Princess Beatrice, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). The frame, so to say, was formed of military and civil officials, with here and there a member of the Queen's body-guard of Gentlemen at Arms. Nearest to the diplomatic corps stood Prince Christian, in his scarlet uniform, and the Duke of Teck, in his dark-blue volunteer artillery uniform.

By the Queen's command the assemblage seated themselves in order to hear the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech, which was given in our last. When its reading was finished, the Queen, rising, motioned to the Earl of Beaconsfield to precede her. Then, advancing towards the woollen sack, her Majesty kissed the Princess of Wales previously to giving her hand to the Prince of Wales to be kissed by his Royal Highness. Prince Christian and the Duke of Teck paid similar

homage to her Majesty, who then left the House, and the ceremony, which had lasted about twenty minutes, was concluded.

At a quarter past four o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. At this period there was but a sparse attendance of peers, but the House rapidly filled, and soon almost every bench in the body of the chamber was occupied, while the galleries and spaces in front of the throne and at the bar were literally thronged with members of the House of Commons and other privileged spectators. The peeresses' gallery was unusually crowded.

At half-past four o'clock the Earl of Beaconsfield was introduced. Preceded by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod (Colonel Clifford), Garter King at Arms, the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk), and the Deputy Grand Chamberlain (Lord Aveland), and supported by the Earl of Derby and the Earl of Bradford, the noble Earl, in his robes of state, advanced to the woolsack and placed in the hands of the Lord Chancellor his patent of creation as Viscount Hughenden and Earl of Beaconsfield. The patent and writ of summons having been read by the Clerk at the table (the Hon. Mr. Bethell), the noble Earl, having taken the oath and signed the roll of Parliament, was conducted to the Viscounts' bench, where, with his supporters, he took his seat. After the usual ceremonial bows had passed between them and the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack, the noble Earl took his seat on the Earls' bench, and then, having exchanged greetings with the Lord Chancellor, retired to unrobe. A few minutes afterwards he returned into the House, where he was warmly greeted by his supporters, and took his seat on the Ministerial bench, between the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Earl of Derby. Scarcely had the noble Earl been seated when the Marquis of Salisbury was seen advancing towards his place. The appearance of the noble Marquis was the signal for a spontaneous and generous burst of cheering from both the Ministerial and Opposition benches.

The two Chinese Ambassadors are named Kwoh-Sung-Tao and Lin-Si-Hung. The former is a Mandarin of the first or highest grade, as is shown by the red coral ball on the top of his cap. His assistant, Lin-Si-Hung, who wears a large pair of round tortoise-shell spectacles, is a Mandarin of the third grade. Their staff comprises a Chinese secretary, an English secretary (Dr. Macartney), and two interpreters, besides two under-secretaries, two clerks, and four attachés, with a numerous train of servants. His Excellency Kwoh-Sung-Tao is accompanied by his wife, a handsome and ladylike woman, with whom is an elderly female companion, and there are two young handmaids. Lady Kwoh, if she may be so styled, wears on the small feet, which are prized as an artificial beauty in China, a pretty little pair of bootkins, embroidered with gold. She is able, nevertheless, to walk at least a hundred yards. Her delicate finger-nails, likewise, though allowed to grow extremely long, do not absolutely prevent her helping herself. But she is, according to the manners and fashions of her country, a most accomplished person; and our Queen bids her welcome, with all the Embassy, to the English Court.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Dunstable has been inspected and recommended by the committee of officers deputed to inquire and report upon an eligible ground for the proposed Easter-Monday review.

The champion gold badge of the 36th Middlesex was competed for, at Wormwood-scrubbs, last week. It was secured by Corporal Miller, with 76 points; the next highest scores being Sergeants Heath and Hancock, 74 points each.

The monthly competition of the 7th Surrey at Wimbledon, last week, was won by Private Broughton.

The annual dinner of the Cadet Corps of the London Rifle Brigade took place at the Guildhall Tavern, last week—Staff-Sergeant Banister in the chair.

The members of the 20th Middlesex received their prizes, yesterday week, at the Euston-square Station, from the hands of Colonel the Hon. Percy Feilding, C.B., Coldstream Guards. In opening the proceedings, Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Browne, the commanding officer, made a short statement with regard to the corps, from which it appeared that there had been a slight decrease in efficiency in 1876 as compared with the previous year, but that, since the returns had been sent in, there had been a large accession of recruits. The chief prizes were secured by Quartermaster Davidson and Quartermaster-Sergeant Williams. Colonel Feilding remarked on the careless manner in which some volunteers habitually handled their firearms.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the Queen's (Westminster) took place, last Saturday evening, in Westminster Hall. The winners received their rewards from the hands of Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, who officiated in place of the Duchess of Westminster, both her Grace and the Duke being prevented by illness from attending. Lieutenant-Colonel Bushby, who was in command, said that the regiment had increased by twenty-seven during the past year, and now mustered 832, including 83 first year recruits. The numbers for 1875 were 722, and for 1876 were 749; the efficiencies being 640 and 697. Captain Starkie's I company was the best shooting company, and L company (Captain Shoolbred's) the next in order of merit. Private Hind, of the K company was the champion shot of the regiment.

Last Saturday the London Corps of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers was officially inspected by Rear-Admiral Phillimore (Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves), Mr. Ward Hunt, accompanied by Captain Codrington, R.N., being also present. The corps, about 200 strong, under the command of Lord Ashley, was drawn up in line in the drill-shed, alongside her Majesty's ship President, in the West India Docks. The men performed the manual and firing exercises and executed a few simple manoeuvres. A cutlass party was then told off and went through the drill. Pistol exercise followed, and the visitors then adjourned to the main deck of the President, where two guns' crews of fifteen men each went through various operations with the 6½-ton muzzle-loading rifle guns on board that vessel, after which the men fell in and were addressed by the gallant Admiral and Mr. Ward Hunt, both of whom congratulated the men on the highly efficient manner in which they had gone through their exercises, and thanked them for their self-devotion. The prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Lady Ashley. Conspicuous among the prizes was the costly loving cup presented by the Commercial Union Assurance Company to a boat's crew of the corps in recognition of the services rendered by them at a fire on board the screw steam-ship La Plata, which was on June 14, 1873, saved from destruction mainly by their exertions.

A public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held at Bristol, on Monday, at which it was unanimously resolved to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to meet there in 1878.

An inquiry was held at Brighton Townhall, last Saturday, by Mr. S. J. Smith, local government board inspector, into the application of the Town Council to raise a loan of £2500 in order to fence a public recreation ground called the Level.

NEW BOOKS.

RUSSIA AND ASIA.

Several new books have lately brought us fresh information, which is particularly desirable at the present crisis, about the condition of the Russian Empire, and those parts of Northern Asia which are coming more and more into its power. The most recent publication, and one of the most important, is the work of Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, entitled simply *Russia*, consisting of two handsome and very readable volumes, issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. We will endeavour to give a brief account of what is most valuable or remarkable in its contents.

Mr. Wallace lived in Russia nearly six years, to December, 1875, moving all over the country in the summer of each year, but spending the winters mostly at St. Petersburg, at Moscow, at Nijni Novgorod, or at Yaroslavl, a considerable town on the Volga, north-east of Moscow. He consequently saw Russia much more attentively and minutely than Mr. Hepworth Dixon could do in a hasty tour; he was accompanied, in various journeys through the provinces, by well-informed Russian friends; he learnt the language, studied the law and administration in places of high authority, and made extensive personal inquiries among all classes of the people. A book composed of the materials collected with such rare special opportunities, vigorously compared and digested, and set forth in a candid, truthful, friendly spirit, is just now most likely to do good service. Its worth for political instruction need scarcely be remarked; but the reprint of Cobden's famous essay, "Russia, Turkey, and England," after the lapse of forty years, reminds us how long the public mind has been a prey to irritating anxieties and animosities upon this subject.

The great expansion of the Russian dominion, which on the Continental maps of Europe and Asia has appeared rather alarming, may be explained by less obnoxious motives than have been often ascribed to its rulers. There is a spontaneous process of colonisation, of which the English race, in America, in Africa, in Asia, and in Australasia, have shown the most notable examples. There is a necessity of occupying new ground for self-defence, especially against lawless nomadic tribes, which our own nation has practically shown to be inevitable, by its experience in India and at the Cape, during the last fifty or a hundred years. There is also, for any large and important country with a growing civilisation, the urgent need of access to the seacoast, which has been in some measure denied to Russia, by the annual freezing of the Baltic, and by the Turkish sequestration of the Black Sea. It is but just to make allowance for all these conditions in the case of Russia, before we accuse her Government or her people of what Mr. Wallace calls "the foolish lust of territorial aggrandisement." He bears witness that such ideas as that of a Russian conquest of India, or even the annexation of the whole of Asia, are merely "the seductive dreams of a few amateur speculative politicians." All serious persons in Russia, certainly all with any official influence, reject these wild fancies. It is true, however, that with a view to the supposed commercial interests of Russia, the extent of their dominion is prized as enlarging the area of a rigid protective policy for the profit of their trade and manufactures; but "Russia will certainly not, for the present, at least, annex new territory for the simple purpose of obtaining new markets." Mr. Wallace, towards the conclusion of his book, examines more particularly the chances of any Russian attempt being made to gain fresh conquests in the East, at the expense of China or of British India, or to the south of her European position, in the Turkish empire. He thinks it not unlikely that, if China be unable to govern her own subjects on the Russian frontier, and to prevent their committing depredations, there will be, of necessity, some additional Russian annexations. For the same reason there may be a still further advance of Russia among the Turcomans and over the petty States of Central Asia, in the direction of the Hindoo Koosh and Afghanistan. "It is pretty certain," he says, "that the Russian and British frontiers will one day meet;" but it does not follow that these two great Empires should engage in a conflict with each other. In the event of hostilities, Russia might possibly cause us some annoyance by making a diversion in that quarter; but our military position in India would be incomparably superior; and we could easily repel the attack. With regard to Turkey, it is admitted that Constantinople, as the ancient metropolis of the Greek or Byzantine Church and Empire, has always been regarded with peculiar veneration by the Russian peasantry and priesthood. There is also a certain amount of enthusiasm for the Slavonic race, to which the Russian nation belongs; and this cannot be wholly ignored. But the only political motive which could actually prompt Russia to an attack upon Turkey is her wish, as a naval Power, to possess the outlet from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. It must be very disagreeable to her that the Turks should have the power to blockade all her southern ports at their pleasure, by closing the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; but the idea of taking Constantinople for the capital of the Russian Empire is never entertained for a moment. In any case, Mr. Wallace is of opinion that the Russian naval supremacy in the Black Sea, even with the outlet to the Mediterranean, could never endanger or embarrass our communications with India. A jealousy of Russian designs has been revived by the conduct of that Government upon the late occasion; yet it is credible that Alexander II. and his Ministers really wished to hold back Serbia and Montenegro, but were forced to show them some countenance, in order to preserve the influence of Russia among the Slavonic populations. These are the views of Mr. Wallace, and they are sufficiently reasonable to bid us lay aside the existing prejudices against Russia.

What is the actual state and character of Russia at home, we may learn from this interesting book, which invites and will reward a careful reading. Only a few of its pages, here and there, are occupied with mere anecdotes of travelling, lodging, and visiting. The descriptions of St. Petersburg and Moscow are deferred to a late chapter, and are kept quite subordinate to the estimate of their social and political influences. Mr. Wallace has rather sought to depict the habits, position, and sentiments of different classes and types of the Russian nation, and to give an exact account of the working of their domestic government. The peasant family, the nobility, the old and new school of landed proprietors, the mercantile townfolk, the village magistrates, the parish priests, the dissenters and heretical sects, the lately emancipated serfs, the Poles, the Cossacks, the Tartars, the German, Jewish, and other foreign colonists, are separately portrayed in very lifelike sketches. We find as much as we want to know about the old communal democracy of the villages in the management of their local affairs, by what is called the "Mir;" and the new institution of the "Zemstvo," with district and provincial elective assemblies, designed to complete the system of local self-government. The most amusing chapters, after the first three or four, which describe the incidents of some journeys into the country, and the rural scenery of a village called Ivanofka, with the clergyman, the doctor, and the German land-steward there, are the personal sketches, under fictitious names, of different characters among the landowning nobles, the merchants in towns, and the old class of peasants.

There is an air of substantial and living reality about these individual figures of Ivan Ivanovitch K—, the stolid country squire, and his wife Maria Petrovna; his brother Dimitri, a debauched idler and hanger-on of the family; the retired old General Nicolai Petrovitch B—, and his fashionable lady; Andrei Vassilitch the cruel self-master, Pavel Trophimitch the jovial but not impeccable judge, and Alexei Petrovitch, a very mercenary rascal who gets on in the world. These are followed by the men of a modern school, ambitious of taking part in social reforms; Victor Alexandritch L—, the cultivated and philanthropic idealist; Vladimir his brother, a courtier and official aspirant to Imperial favours; then the sturdy champion of Russian nationality, Alexander Ivanovitch N—, and the democratic literary revolutionist, Nikolai N—, each a type of some existing class in Russia at the present time. The reader will not easily forget their peculiarities of mind, and will be assisted thereby to estimate the political tendency of such habits of life and thought. By this lively presentment of Russian society, more agreeably and forcibly than by abstract disquisition, Mr. Wallace helps us to understand the true disposition of Russian society. The Imperial Government, of which we are told so much in the newspapers, the Orthodox Church and Russian ecclesiastical hierarchy, the reigning dynasty, the late Emperor Nicholas and the present Emperor Alexander II., are spoken of with discreet appreciation, but in a tone of impartial judgment. An interesting chapter is taken up with the consequences of the Crimean War to the internal condition of Russia; but among the great reforms which have since been effected, the emancipation of twenty millions of serfs from feudal bondage, which is chiefly due to the Emperor Alexander himself, is fully discussed in three or four succeeding chapters. The recent improvements in the judicial administration are likewise explained. We advise everybody who presumes to talk about Russia to read Mr. Wallace's book.

The same publishers have already issued a sixth edition of Captain Burnaby's *Ride to Khiva*, which has quickly won high popularity as an interesting narrative of personal adventure in Central Asia. It is written in a spirited, pushing, dashing style worthy of the performance it relates, and of the active, hardy, and resolute English officer by whom this feat of travelling enterprise was achieved. He started from London at the end of November, 1875, hastened to St. Petersburg, thence to Moscow, and onward by the Orenburg Railway, which only goes as far as Sizeran; but he took a sleigh or sledge on to Samara, crossed the Volga, and got to Orenburg, from which place he again started, in the third week of December, to brave the extreme severity of winter on the dreary Asiatic steppes. Having arrived by sledge-travelling over the vast sheet of snow, hundreds of miles in extent, at Kassala, on the river Syr Daria or Jaxartes, beyond the Sea of Aral, he was obliged to do the remainder of his journey on horseback. He had determined to go to Khiva, in spite of an express prohibition, by the Russian Government, excluding all foreigners from the approach to that recently conquered Turcoman city and province. Captain Burnaby is master of the Russian language, and is the sort of man to succeed in doing what he undertakes. He actually contrived to get to Khiva, riding in January, with a single Tartar guide, four hundred miles across the desert between the Syr Daria and the Oxus, or Amoo Daria, evading the Russian towns and military posts. The Khan of Khiva, who still resides and nominally reigns in his fallen capital, received Captain Burnaby with great hospitality, not feeling, perhaps, exactly the same as the Russian authorities feel, towards an English visitor. After his brief sojourn there, it was Captain Burnaby's intention to go on to Bokhara, and thence by Merv to enter Afghanistan, and get into the Empress Victoria's dominion of India. But he was unexpectedly summoned home by an order from the Horse Guards, and had to retrace his steps, through the remaining winter months, across Tartary and Russia, in his hurried return to London. Few men in the Army could have borne the fatigues of this continuous succession of rapid long journeys, at that inclement season of the year, and in those rough countries, so well as the gallant author of this very interesting book.

Russian travellers, however, in the more easterly and northerly regions of Asia, have lately made important contributions to geographical science. One of the most valuable is presented in a work translated for the recent publication of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., treating of *Mongolia, the Tangut Country, and the Solitudes of Northern Thibet*. It is a narrative of three years' travel in Eastern High Asia, by Lieutenant-Colonel N. Prejevalsky. We have had in our own day many travellers worthy of the great reputation attached to their names. Burton, Speke, Grant, Livingstone, Cameron, and Stanley are known to the ends of the earth. Yet it is doubtful if any one of these has accomplished more in extent of travel or in the difficulties they surmounted than was done by Huc and Gabet, two Roman Catholic missionaries, who about thirty years ago penetrated through Mongolia from Peking, and reached the sacred city of Lhasa. The account of the journey, written by the Abbé Huc, is one of the most charming books of travel that has been written, but, like Bruce's book, there have been doubts as to its truthfulness, and accusations of extravagant romancing have been made. To those who have read Père Huc's account of the long journey, it will be a great satisfaction to find in Colonel Prejevalsky's book some introductory remarks written by Colonel Yule, in which he defends the truthfulness of the Jesuit missionary. In a long course of reading and inquiries which Colonel Yule went through, identifying the localities in Marco Polo's travels, he has made himself familiar with the extensive region known as "Central Asia;" and his judgment ought to extinguish all scepticism regarding one of the most wonderful journeys ever made, and one of the most delightful books of travel ever written. Samsadchiemba, the Mongol who accompanied Huc and Gabet, stands out as if the portrait had been drawn by Molière or Dickens, and it is like meeting an old friend when Colonel Prejevalsky tells us of seeing him at one of the towns he passed through. He is now fifty-five years of age; but, although in good health, he refused to accompany the officer of the *Tsagan-Khan*, as the Mongols call the Emperor of Russia. Although Colonel Prejevalsky's book is not so interesting to read as the one just alluded to, it is, nevertheless, an important contribution to our knowledge of a strange region. Geography, natural history, and botany were the objects in view, and information on these heads predominates; still, there is much in the two volumes which will interest the general reader. The third volume, which is not yet published, will be the most strictly scientific of the whole, for it will deal with the fauna and the flora in a classified form. The author gives very good word-pictures of most of the animals peculiar to Mongolia; that of the Bactrian, or two-humped camel—the only one known to the Mongols—is well worth reading. There is also a good description of the wild yak; and the statement as to the amount of bullets one of these animals can receive into his body, and yet walk about as if nothing had happened, is something wonderful. The curiosity of the natives was extreme. Europeans are scarce in Mongolia, and when at rare intervals a traveller does appear he is literally mobbed. Everything

is strange to these out-of-the-way people, and they inspect every article much as children would do. They come in such crowds that there is no keeping them out of the yurt or tent; and as soon as one mob has inspected everything other people force themselves in. This was one of the difficulties which Colonel Prejevalsky and his companion, M. A. Pyttseff, had to contend with. The climate was another source of trouble to men who had maps to make, plants to lay down, skins of animals to preserve, and observations of many kinds to keep an account of. At one season they had an all but Arctic winter to live in, and at other times a tropical sun was blazing overhead. Whoever reads the accounts in this work of the vast solitudes of Tibet and Mongolia, and the conditions of life in them, will understand how China has been isolated from the nations of the West. The Mongols under Chinghiz Khan were able to carry conquest out of their own region; but no army has ever been able to pass in the other direction. Alexander the Great felt his way as far as the country about Samarcand, and then turned down into India. The eastern wave of Mohammedanism, which made such a complete conquest of India, seems to have passed also over the deserts of Mongolia; but before it reached China it was only a ripple, without force, and totally incapable of influencing the ideas or institutions of the Celestials. The late insurrection in Yunan was Mohammedan, and it has been suppressed; the Dungan revolt, so often referred to by Colonel Prejevalsky, is also Mohammedan, and it has seemingly expended itself also, and the Chinese troops are re-occupying the country. Steam navigation has entirely changed the position of China. The desert solitude of Mongolia is not now the highway to China, and, in considering the important political questions of Central Asia—so far, at least, as it relates to China and Russia—it should not be forgot that by means of the ocean all the Powers of Europe are nearer to China than Russia. We have a convincing illustration of this in the fact that the extensive tea trade, which used to go overland by Mongolia, is now finding its way through the Suez Canal to Odessa—and that, too, at less than a tithe of the cost of the old route. The path of commerce is the path of conquest and power. China is no longer isolated—she is face to face with the nations of the West; and it will be a curious problem to see how long that exclusiveness will be maintained under the new conditions.

We observe that Colonel Prejevalsky, the explorer of Mongolia, has started on another journey to the east of the regions lately annexed by Russia in Central Asia; and it was announced, in connection with his exploration, at a meeting of the Geographical Society, that fresh discoveries were expected by him. This was when Sir Douglas Forsyth read his papers on the buried cities of that region. Prejevalsky expected to eat his Christmas dinner at Lake Lob. This shows how actively Russia is pressing, by means of such missions, into all the corners of the Central Region of Asia.

M. GUILLEMIN IN TWO CAPACITIES.

Ocular inspection will prove that a written description can hardly do full justice to the beauty and worth of so fine, handsome, profusely illustrated, and instructive a volume as *The World of Comets*, by Amédée Guillemin, translated and edited by James Glaisher, F.R.S. (Samson Low and Co.), a volume as desirable for ornament as it is acceptable for information. Nor is it easy to over-estimate the additional value which the book has derived from its editorship; for the editor, whose very name produces a feeling of confidence, has taken upon himself the task of supplying that additional explanation which from time to time, as he pursued his labour of translation, appeared to him to be seasonable, if not necessary; of providing notes, "whenever the researches of the two years that have elapsed since the publication of the original work threw further light upon the subject;" of correcting "in the text all errors which were evidently purely accidental, and such as always will occur in the first edition of any work." The editor warns the public that he must not, from the absence of a note at any particular part, be understood to endorse every view put forward, but, nevertheless, he acknowledges that very few opinions or theories are advanced from which he would "feel at all inclined to dissent." In two cases, relating, respectively, "to Coggia's comet, which had only just left us when M. Guillemin's work was published," and to "the connection of comets and shooting-stars," the editor has thought it advisable to carry his supplementary observations to considerable length. No wonder the editor feels it incumbent upon him to express his thanks to Dr. Warren De La Rue, F.R.S., for placing at his disposal copies of two beautiful drawings representing two phases of the great comet of 1861, for the plates reproducing those two drawings are among the most exquisite of the many exquisite engravings. Chromolithography has here and there been pressed into the service of embellishment, and very striking indeed is the chromolithograph of "Donati's comet, as seen at Paris on Oct. 5, 1858." It is now time to describe the scope of the author's dissertations. There are fifteen chapters, divided into sections. The first chapter has for its very interesting subject "beliefs and superstitions relative to comets." In the second, "cometary astronomy up to the time of Newton" is the theme of discourse. In the third, "the motions and orbits of comets" are discussed. In the fourth and fifth, "periodical comets" are treated of. In the sixth, "the world of comets and cometary systems" are dealt with. In the seventh, the question of the "physical and chemical constitution of comets" is entered into. In the eighth, the "physical transformations of comets" are investigated. In the ninth, we are invited to consider the "mass and density of comets;" in the tenth, "the light of comets;" in the eleventh, "the theory of cometary phenomena;" in the twelfth, the connection of "comets and shooting-stars;" in the thirteenth, some relations between "comets and the earth;" in the fourteenth, the "physical influences of comets;" in the fifteenth, "some questions about comets." Nor let anybody, however innocent of astronomical knowledge, be deterred by apprehensions of dry science. There are anecdotes in abundance, and ascertained results or reasonable speculations are presented in a popular manner, such as can be appreciated by the least technically-informed intelligence. It is hard work for science to exorcise superstition and to enlighten ignorant minds. There are still multitudes who believe in their innermost hearts, as was believed in days long antecedent to the Christian era, that comets, like the comet which appeared in the year in which Napoleon I. was born, are heavenly messengers presaging disaster; and there are still multitudes who have the wildest ideas about what would happen, in all probability, if a collision were to take place between our earth and a comet. As regards all such points, and as regards the supposed effect of the comet upon the wine of 1811, it would be well for everybody to read what has been written by M. Guillemin. Some of the most curious results attributed to that said comet are ingeniously enumerated, without any shadow of doubt upon the point, in a letter which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1813: "through the influence of the comet of 1811," says the writer, as if he were stating indisputable fact, "the winter following was very mild, the spring was wet, the summer cool, and

very little appearance of the sun to ripen the produce of the earth; yet the harvest was not deficient, and some fruits not only abundant, but deliciously ripe, such as figs, melons, and wall-fruit. Very few wasps appeared, and the flies became blind and disappeared early in the season. . . . But what is very remarkable, in the metropolis and about it, was the number of females who produced twins, some had more, and a shoemaker's wife in Whitechapel produced four at one birth." We have, at any rate, in the course of rather more than half a century, eaten so much of the tree of knowledge as to have emerged from that stage of innocence and simplicity; at least, some of us have, though many, no doubt, have not.

In size, in instructiveness, in interest, in lavishness and beauty of illustrations, M. Guillemin's "World of Comets" is partly eclipsed and altogether run hard by his *Applications of Physical Forces*; translated by Mrs. Norman Lockyer, and edited, with additions and notes, by J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. (Macmillan and Co.), the illustrations, coloured and uncoloured, being almost, taken together, though the coloured are few, as the sand upon the seashore for multitude. Moreover, the huge volume has a great advantage over the other work in the possession of the ever desirable index. The subject too, is, if not more fascinating, at any rate more closely connected with the procedure of daily life, and more calculated to engross the attention of practical minds, teaching, as it does teach, some useful lessons about everything that goes on around us, in this busy world, day by day, hour by hour, minute by minute. The whole work is divided into five "books," whereof the first deals with "applications of the phenomena and laws of weight;" the second with "applications of the phenomena and laws of sound;" the third with "applications of the phenomena and laws of light;" the fourth with "applications of the phenomena and laws of heat;" the fifth with "magnetism and electricity." It is difficult to conceive that there can exist a book, when the competence of the editor and the endeavour which "has been made to bring the different subjects up to date" are considered, from which both old and young might be expected to derive more instructive delight and more delightful instruction, with the explanatory illustrations to aid the letterpress, even as hand washes hand. The best of such a book is that it does not require consecutive reading, and that you cannot look round your room, or out of your window, or take the shortest walk abroad without seeing something which will suggest to you the advantage of consulting its pages. It is, in fact, rather a work of reference than one for continuous perusal; a work to be kept always by you than one to be hastily scamped through and then dismissed as if it were done with. Not that everything to be found in it is to be considered final; and here again is, perhaps, another of its advantages, for its possessor may be incited, by the knowledge of that fact, to keep a watch on what is from time to time recorded about the progress of the scientific world, and to make such supplementary or corrective notes as may seem to be required. In any case, the volume is one which, wherever it may make its appearance, cannot fail to gratify the eye that sees it and to improve the mind that has recourse to it. For proper appreciation of it, however, it should be approached in the spirit of the student rather than of the mere reader—of the student who is anxious to know as much as he can learn about levels, whether water or spirit, about pendulums, about balances, about the hydraulic press, about artesian wells, about pumps, atmospheric railways, and letter-tubes; about the construction of violins and all manner of musical instruments, about acoustics applied to architecture, about the way in which the public were once cajoled by "the invisible woman," about bagpipes, about organs, about mirrors, about lighthouses, about microscopes, about the stereoscope, about photography, about "the art of warming," about the steam-engine and the plainest and simplest method of making it explode, about the origin of "horse-power" as a term of measurement; about electric telegraphy, electric horology and electro-plating. It appears that "the indication of true time by an audible signal, by means of the isochronism of controlled electric clocks was first practically carried out at Edinburgh, by Professor Piazzi Smyth, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, between the Royal Observatory, Calton-hill, and the castle." The whole value of the professor's achievement can be fully acknowledged by none but a peaceful visitor who has unsuspectingly sauntered down Prince's-street, and, having arrived exactly opposite the gun upon the ramparts of the castle at one p.m., has found himself, wind and weather being favourable for the purpose, nearly blown through a shop window.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Enoch and Sons have recently added to their now extensive quarto series of "Litolf" editions much of the piano-forte music of Robert Schumann. Some of this has already been noticed by us, the latest numbers being the "Fantasie-Stücke," op. 12; the "Waldscenen," op. 82; and the "Album-Blätter," op. 124. These are excellently engraved and printed, at prices varying from fifteenpence to eightpence. Messrs. Enoch have also brought out a cheap octavo edition of Franz Abt's "Singing Tutor," consisting of four divisions: 1, "Scales and Intervals;" 2, "Exercises for the Cultivation of Fluency;" 3, "Twenty Solfege;" and 4, "Twelve Exercises on Vocalisation." The work is of intrinsic value, far beyond the small price at which it is issued.

"The New Graduated Method for the Pianoforte" (Messrs. Goddard and Co.), is a comprehensive, although condensed, treatise on the art of pianoforte playing, including explanations of time, scales, chords, the abbreviations of ornaments and embellishments, and exercises and lessons, altogether forming a good code of instructions for students from the earliest stage of pupillage.

"Royal Academy Pictures, Musically Illustrated by Charles Oberthur" (Duff and Stewart). We have here three pianoforte pieces, the titlepage of each being illustrated with a large and well-executed lithograph after paintings by a celebrated artist—the subjects being "Below the Doge's Palace," by Mr. Frith; "The Step," by Mr. J. Pettie; and "Looking Back," by Mr. A. Maclean. The idea is a good as well as a novel one, and Mr. Oberthur has given a distinct character to each of his musical illustrations in keeping with the subject.

The emigrants from the Mersey in 1876 numbered 66,446, a decrease of 28,593 on the figures for the previous year.

Snow fell heavily all over the north of Scotland on Monday night. The frost was intense.

The Ludlow Town Council have unanimously appointed the deputy clerk of the police, Mr. Theophilus Salwey, as Clerk of the Peace of the borough, in place of his recently deceased father, Mr. Humphrey Salwey.

Two ships have been dispatched by the Government in search of the missing smacks in the North Sea. Between thirty and forty vessels are missing, the crews of which would number more than 200 men and boys. Some of the smacks are reported safe.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert brought forward two pieces for the first time—Berlioz's overture to "Beatrice et Bénédict" and a "Sarabande" by Massenet. The overture, which terminated the programme, is characterised by that skill in the command of varied orchestral effects, especially of a demonstrative kind, in which Berlioz excelled. It has also much piquancy of character and rhythm, and forms an effective prelude to the opera to which it belongs—a work written and composed by Berlioz for performance at Baden-Baden in 1862. It received every advantage in its performance by the fine band of the Crystal Palace, directed by Mr. Manns. The sarabande is a graceful trille, in the quaint style of the old Spanish dance whose title it bears. Beethoven's noble fifth symphony (in C minor) was the most important feature of the concert; and, often as it had previously been heard at Sydenham, it came with all that freshness of effect which belongs to the works of high genius when worthily interpreted, as this was on Saturday. Another piece then given was also symphonic in form and style—Schubert's fantasia in C, originally composed for pianoforte solo, and adapted with orchestral accompaniments by Liszt. The work in its original state has so much of the orchestral tone about it, and indicates so many grand effects beyond the power of the pianoforte to realise, that sufficient justification may be found for Liszt's amplified arrangement of it, especially as this is effected with great skill. The pianoforte part was played by Mr. Walter Bache with much brilliancy and vigour. Weber's noble overture to "Euryanthe," splendidly played, opened the concert most impressively. The vocal music brought forward a débutante, Miss Nannie Louise Hart, whose efforts appeared to be somewhat impeded by nervousness, and on whom, therefore, it will be better to await a future opportunity for comment. The pieces set down for Madame Patey were, of course, finely rendered.

There was no Ballad Concert on Wednesday, on account of its having been Ash Wednesday. The fifth concert of the series will take place on Wednesday next.

"The Messiah" was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday (Ash Wednesday), conducted by Mr. Barnby, the solo singers announced having been Mesdames Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Shakspeare, and Signor Campobello.

On Monday next the Prince and Princess of Wales are to be present at a performance of Verdi's "Requiem" by the Royal Albert Hall Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association is giving a high and special character to its concerts, which have been lately placed under the direction of Mr. E. Prout as conductor. At the second concert of the new season, on Monday evening, Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia" and that composed by Schubert for the drama of "Rosamunde" were given, at the Shoreditch Townhall, the arrangements having included the co-operation of a band and chorus of about 160 performers.

A special concert was given at the Crystal Palace on the afternoon of Wednesday (Ash Wednesday), when the programme comprised Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony;" a "Largo," by Handel, for organ, harp, violins, and violas; an instrumental selection from Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" and Chopin's pianoforte concerto in E minor, with Miss Josephine Lawrence as pianist. The vocalists were Misses E. Thornton and A. Paget. Mr. Manns was the conductor. On Tuesday evening Haydn's "Creation" is to be given at the Crystal Palace.

The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester having granted the use of the cathedral for the next festival of the Three Choirs to be held at Gloucester, meetings of the stewards have appointed committees to make the necessary preliminary arrangements. Mr. Lloyd, the successor to Dr. Wesley as organist of Gloucester Cathedral, has been appointed conductor, as usual, with instructions to draw up a musical programme for approval. The period for holding the festival has not yet been fixed, but it will be either at the end of August or beginning of September. Over one hundred stewards have already consented to act.

By the will of the late Mr. Edward Schulz, who died in September last, the Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain receive a legacy of £1000. Mr. Schulz, although a Hungarian, had long been naturalised, and was proud to be considered and treated as an Englishman.

THEATRES.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are still diligent caterers for the public gratification. Their programme has been of unusual excellence. The "Matched and Mated" of Mr. Burnand is decidedly amusing, and the part of Captain Kirby, a naval sketch admirably filled by Mr. Alfred Reed, is a characteristic delineation which gives to the little piece a certain dramatic value. Mr. Corney Grain's musical sketch, entitled "Spring's Delights," is full of those surprises in which the skilled executant takes so much and such constant delight. The consequent public applause evinces that these meritorious labours are appreciated at their true worth. Nevertheless, these popular entertainers have thought it meet to strengthen their bill by a third piece, written by Mr. West Cromer, with music by Mr. German Reed, entitled "A Night Surprise," in which Mr. Corney Grain impersonates a German musical professor, who walks in his sleep, and rehearses an opera on which he is engaged, much to the annoyance of his host, a mesmeric doctor, with whom he is staying. The trifle is well calculated to please a refined audience, and has been well received.

The theatrical events of the week are few and comparatively unimportant. On Saturday Miss Bateman appeared at a matinée, as Julia in "The Hunchback," assisted by Miss Virginia Francis in the rôle of Helen. Both were seen to advantage in these most effective characters.

The Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts was opened last week. The place of honour at the head of the centre room has been given to a picture entitled "In Waiting on Her Majestie's Grace, A.D. 1577," the work of Miss Frances Sutcliffe.

Mr. Harrison Weir, writing from Weirleigh, Breckley, Kent, relates the following signs of spring, which he thinks will interest naturalists:—"Feb. 1. First butterfly, the tortoiseshell, in fair condition. 6th. First wasp, strong on the wing; blackbird in full song. 8th. Another wasp; lady-birds about; found dormouse nest with stock of food inside, but the mouse out, though nest still warm; yellow banksian rose in bloom on the front of the cottage. 12th. First humble-bee, very large, black, with bright red extremity. Gloire de Dijon rose in bloom, and has not ceased throughout the winter; bees out and about like summer, also gnats and flies. 12th. Last year's geraniums out of doors still alive. A man cutting underwood, three weeks ago, found a thrush's nest with four young ones in it, but drowned through the rains. Flowers, wild and otherwise, too numerous to mention in full bloom."



OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR.



A BEDOUIN ARAB OF MOAB RETREATING OVER THE JORDAN:
A PARTING SHOT.

BY R. BEAVIS.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

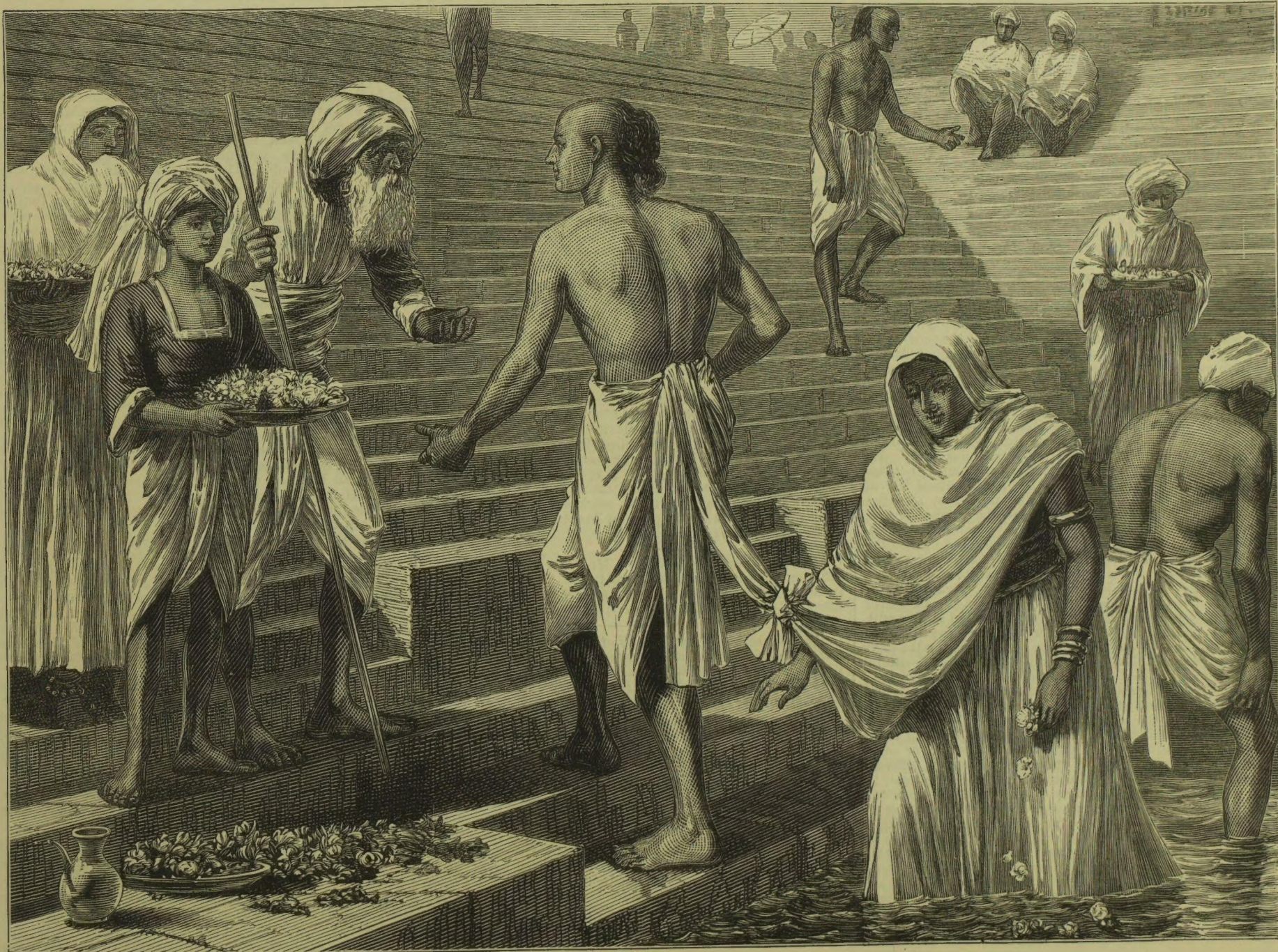
Constantinople has been in a very uneasy and excited mood since the sudden downfall of Midhat Pasha, the late enterprising and confident Prime Minister, whose disgrace and exile, by order of the Sultan, was related last week. It is thought very doubtful whether Edhem Pasha, his immediate successor in the office and dignity of Grand Vizier, will long keep his place; but we give his portrait, from a photograph by the Brothers Abdullah, and we have a little to say about him. He was, our readers will remember, one of the two representatives of the Turkish Government, along with Safvet Pasha, at the late Conference of European diplomatists; he had previously been Turkish Ambassador at Berlin. Though a Mohammedan by religion and education, he is said to be a Greek by birth, a native of the isle of Scio, where he was born in 1823. One account, however, states that he is of Circassian parentage. While still a boy he was sold as a slave to the well-known Turkish statesman Khosrev Pasha, in whose house at Constantinople he some time performed servile duties. His master, however, soon perceived the extraordinary abilities of his young slave, and not only gave him his liberty but sent him, together with four other Circassian boys, to be educated in Paris. Here he remained at school from 1832 to 1835, and then, at the request of his patron, studied mining four years, during which period he travelled in France, Germany, and Switzerland. He returned to Constantinople in 1839, and was at once appointed a Captain on the general staff. In this capacity he was chiefly employed on topographical work, and showed such skill that he was rapidly advanced to the rank of Colonel. He was also teacher of French to the present Sultan Abdul Hamid. In 1849 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan, and, after being promoted to the rank of General, he successively became Chamberlain of the Sultan's palace and member of the Council of State. After the dismissal of Ali Pasha, Edhem became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he subsequently represented his



EDHEM PASHA, THE NEW GRAND VIZIER.

country at various European Courts, including that of Berlin, whence he was called to take the post of second Plenipotentiary of the Porte at the Conference. He is said to belong to the Young Turkish party, of which the new President of the Chamber of Deputies, Vefik Effendi, is one of the most eminent leaders. The behaviour of Edhem Pasha at the late Conference was rather indiscreet. When the foreign Ambassadors spoke of the Turkish massacres in Bulgaria, he retorted by desiring them to remember the massacre of St. Bartholomew, at Paris, and those of the French Revolution in 1793; at which Count de Chaudordy and M. de Bourgoing, the representatives of France, expressed their surprise, regarding these historical allusions as an insult to their nation. It was understood that Edhem Pasha was a bitter opponent of Midhat's plans, and that outside of the Conference he would do his best to defeat them. We do not know that he had any objection to the Constitution as a form of government. Perhaps he saw that that experiment would not last long. But he objected to putting the Christians, even in theory, on an equality with Mohammedans. He regarded that feature of the Charter as a weak concession to the clamour of Europe, not in harmony with the true interests of the Empire, and contrary to the most sacred principles of a Turk. Edhem Pasha generally wound up his harangues by proclaiming war *à outrance*; war with Russia, war with Europe, war with all Christendom. But now that he is officially responsible for the fate of the Turkish Empire, he may show a more pacific disposition. He is said to have betrayed a particular ill-will to the Emperor of Austria. The latest rumours are that the Sultan had again examined the list of candidates for the post of Grand Vizier, as Edhem Pasha's dismissal or resignation seems to be imminent. Those having some chance of being appointed are Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, Damad Mahmoud Pasha, Ahmed Vefik Effendi, Safvet Pasha, and Yekhi Pasha.

M. Christics has been appointed Plenipotentiary of the Servian Government to carry on the negotiations for peace



A BATHING SCENE AT BENARES.

with the Porte at Constantinople. Montenegro has expressed a wish that its negotiations should be carried on at Vienna. The terms of peace offered by Turkey to Serbia are as follows:—Reinstatement of the Turkish flag. Building of fortresses to cease. Turkish agent to be maintained at Belgrade. Serbia to discourage in future all insurrectionary movements. Full religious liberty to be given to all Prince Milan's subjects. The other points to be settled upon the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*.

The Grand Vizier has repeated his assurances that the Porte is fully resolved to execute all the provisions of the Constitution. It is the intention of the Sultan to apply to England for administrators in the departments of revenue and customs. The Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Justice will be sent to England, in order to make a study of British legal practice. It is intended that all the laws dealing with the details of the new Constitution shall be ready for consideration on the assembling of the Turkish Parliament. We have a contradiction of the rumour that 4000 Sofas had assumed a menacing attitude, and that serious disturbances were likely. This rumour is said to be a mere invention, and the Turkish capital is declared to be perfectly quiet.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople furnishes two sketches of ordinary incidents in the social life of that city. One of them is the daily feeding of the flock of pigeons kept in the courtyard of the Mosque of Bajazid. This is regarded as a laudable act of piety, as well as of natural kindness and benevolence, in which many of the devout Moslem are willing to take part. The other sketch is at the door of the Hôtel de l'Angleterre, better known as Missiri's, at Pera, which is the favourite residence of European visitors to Constantinople. A lady, who may be English or French, is about to enter the sedan-chair, which is to carry her to a ball at the mansion of one of the Turkish Ministers of State.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

METALS AND THEIR USES.

Dr. C. R. Alder Wright, in his fourth and concluding lecture, on Thursday week, continued his account of the application of the metals, illustrated by numerous experiments and valuable specimens. The high temperature required to fuse platinum, and its inactivity towards oxidising agents, he stated, lead to the use of this metal in many chemical operations, such as the concentration of sulphuric acid; and its property, when finely divided, of absorbing gases and vapours is also employed technically. Spongy platinum causes the union of sulphur oxide and hydrogen, and thus helps the production of Nordhausen sulphur for the indigo dyer. In Döbereiner's "philosopher's lamp" a jet of hydrogen impinges on some platinum, this causes the hydrogen and absorbed air to act on each other, whereby so much heat is generated that the platinum becomes red, and ignites the jet. The absorption of gases was also well illustrated by hydrogen and palladium. After alluding to the magnetic qualities of certain metals (some, such as iron, nickel, and cobalt, being attracted by both ends of a magnet, while others, such as bismuth, are repelled), Dr. Wright described and illustrated the processes connected with coining, specially noticing the great care required in selecting the copper required to alloy gold and silver, and explaining the operations of assaying. The utilisation of the brilliant white light of burnt magnesium for signalling purposes and photography, and the application of the liquidity of mercury in the construction of thermometers, barometers, and Sprengel's air-pump, were fully illustrated, as well as the employment of the ordinary metals and their alloys, such as brass, pewter, Britannia metal, bronze, Queen's metal, and Muntz's metal, in articles of daily use. Among other examples, the gradual formation of a Britannia metal teapot was exhibited, and warning was given of the danger of poisoning by the action of acids upon articles made of cheap alloys. The production of white and red lead, vermilion, Prussian blue, and other pigments derived from the metals, and their use in the fine arts, in colouring glass, pottery, and enamels, and in dyeing, were explained and illustrated. After noticing the many technical uses of the salts of the metals, and showing, experimentally, that muslin and other fabrics can be rendered incombustible by tungstate of soda, the lecturer concluded by remarking that there are few substances in common use which are not wholly or partially composed of metals or of metallic derivatives, or are not made or obtained by means of metallic tools.

TYPICAL LAWS OF HEREDITY.

Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., began his discourse at the evening meeting, on the 9th inst., by stating that the processes of hereditary transmission work together with so much accuracy that each generation of every large population tends to be the exact equivalent of its predecessor, although different classes in each generation contribute very different quota of representatives to the next. Giants are almost sterile: their breed tends to be diluted by marriage and to revert to mediocrity; yet much the same number of giants will always occur in the population, and the same is observed in every plant and animal. How to solve this problem, hitherto unnoticed, was the object of Mr. Galton's discourse. He showed that the widest generalisation is admissible, because all deviations tend to conform to the mathematical law of frequency of deviations. Quetelet first proved by statistics that this conformity exists in respect to the height of men, and to all measurable characteristics of all plants and animals. Hence we are justified in imagining an ideal case to which the law of deviation strictly applies, and in which the statistical resemblance of successive generations is exact; and we may give the name "typical laws" to those by which the theoretical conditions are fulfilled. To obtain a just general idea of these "typical laws," Mr. Galton experimented largely with sweet peas, prolific plants, incapable of being cross-fertilised by accident, and easily reared; the seeds retaining the same weight in varying dampness of the air. He had careful weighings made, with a good balance, of many thousand individual seeds, and the results fully accorded with the theoretical requirements of the typical case. They perfectly explained the conditions of the simplest form of descent—viz., 1, from a single parent, and not from a couple (as in the case of sweet peas, not cross-fertilised); 2, differences of weight, or other characteristics having no effect on productiveness; 3, different weights, and being equally affected by natural selection. In "simple descent" we only have to deal with reversion and family variability. Reversion was found to act according to the simplest conceivable laws—the deviation of the weight of the parent seed bearing a constant ratio to the deviation of the mean weight of its offspring. The formula by which these laws are expressed was said to belong to the problems of the higher statistics; but their actions were exhibited and made intelligible by working models, one of which illustrated "simple descent," in which the processes of reversion and family variability are alone concerned; while others explained the laws of productiveness and natural selection. The effects of these latter and that of dual parentage were defined, in aiding reversion to bridge the step-by-step progress of dispersion in the race caused by family variability. The final result is

that, if four numbers are given, the variability of any typical characteristic in a race can be easily determined and its fixity accounted for. These are—1, the coefficient of reversion; 2, the value of 1 deg. of derivation, of family variability, of productiveness, and of natural selection. The genealogical progress of a race was shown to consist in a constant outgrowth from its centre and a constant dying away at its margin; while there was a tendency in the scanty remnants of all exceptional stocks to revert to that mediocrity whence the majority of their ancestors originally sprung.

FLORENCE AND THE MEDICI.

Mr. John Addington Symonds began his second lecture, on Saturday last, with a sketch of the life and character of the eldest son of Giovanni de' Medici, Cosimo, who was thirty years old when his father died, in 1429. He was a consummate financier, and devoted much of his great wealth to political purposes. Living himself very frugally, he lent money both to the State and to needy citizens, and became a leader of the plebeians, in strong opposition to the Albizzi family, one of whom, Rinaldo, then ruled Florence. At the same time, he gained to his side the nobles, discontented at their total exclusion from power. The conflict with the Government began in 1433, when Cosimo was suddenly declared a rebel and imprisoned, the city being held by armed men. This violence greatly increased his popularity in Italy. Venice interceded for his welfare, and when he went into exile he was honourably received at every place he came to. The error of the Albizzi soon appeared, and showed that their power rested upon artifice. On Sept. 26 Rinaldo himself was declared a rebel, and submitted to exile, having neither the courage nor cruelty for civil war; and on Oct. 2 Cosimo re-entered Florence in triumph. Disliking bloodshed and violence, he merely exiled his opponents; yet maintained an unflinching secret persecution. His government was by means of his party, and he chose to rule by subservient plebeians and organised corruption; and he used taxation as other despots used the dagger. His four sayings to friendly remonstrants against his policy were, "Better the state spoiled, than not ours;" "Government cannot be carried on with paternosters;" "An ell of scarlet makes a burgher in the place of one expelled;" and "I aim at finite aims." He reduced Florence to a rotten borough, and he gained favour by employing well paid multitudes on public works. He highly patronised literature and the arts. His palace became the centre of a literary and philosophic society, and he established the celebrated Platonic Academy. "Pater Patriæ" ("the father of his country") was inscribed on his tomb at his death, in 1464, and he left to posterity the fame of a great and generous patron, with the infamy of a cynical, self-seeking bourgeois tyrant. His son Piero il Gottoso suffered from gout, and could not take an active part in government; but the errors of their opponents strengthened the Medici, and a plot against them failed. Lorenzo, the son of Piero, took the helm at the death of his father, in 1469; and the family began to live and be honoured as Princes. He assumed the motto of the Renaissance, "Le Tems revient," devoting himself to classic studies, and making Florence a home to the exiled Greek scholars. He composed for the Carnival lyric poems, such as "The Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne" (of which Mr. Symonds read a translation); yet he never ceased being the consummate politician, governing like his father by moral corruption. Among other interesting incidents, Mr. Symonds described the assassination of Giuliano de' Medici by the Pazzi, Lorenzo himself narrowly escaping. The people rose and massacred the Pazzi and their partisans, including an Archbishop. The Pope Sixtus IV., who favoured the plot, excommunicated Florence and formed a league against it, which was soon dissolved by the policy and address of Lorenzo. The lecture concluded with remarks on the prevalence of tyrannicide in Italy at the time and the slight censure it met with.

HUMAN ARCHITECTURE.

Professor Alfred H. Garrod, devoted his fifth lecture on the Human Form, on Tuesday last, to the lower limbs, his remarks being illustrated by models and diagrams. He began with a description of the pelvic girdle, a strong mass of bone fused together, its three parts—the ilium, ischium, and pubis—meeting in the acetabulum or socket for the head of the femur or thigh-bone, the whole arrangement being well adapted to sustain the weight of the body and in harmony with locomotion in the erect position. The thigh-bone in man is very much larger proportionally than in any other animal, and, by its curvature at its upper end, the breadth of the body is increased. The thigh-bones incline towards each other from the pelvis to the knees, so that the leg and foot may be brought more directly beneath the centre of gravity. At the hip-joint also the depth of the acetabulum, and its fibrous rim and strong ligaments, give much security to the frame. At the knee-joint, a most perfect piece of mechanism, defended by the patella or knee-cap, the femur can be brought in standing in a straight line over the tibia or main bone of the leg, so that one bone is supported by the other like a pillar; and at the ankle the whole weight of the body rests upon its topmost bone, the astragalus. It has a slight lateral play; but its chief movement is of a hinge-like character, in which the tibia, as it were, rocks upon the astragalus. The foot also is admirably adapted for all its purposes. It forms a strong double arch, fitted together like the keystones in masonry; and the heel-bone is one of the marked distinctions of the human race. Thus all the parts of his structure demonstrate the intended erect position of man.

On Friday next, the 23rd inst., Mr. John Fletcher Moulton will give a discourse on Matter and Ether. On Saturday next Professor Henry Morley will begin a course of five lectures on Effects of the French Revolution on English Literature.

At the meeting of the Society of Arts, on Thursday week, under the presidency of Dr. Ernest Hart, a paper on Some Processes of Nature's Hygiene (leading to Improvements in the Production of Antiseptics, Disinfectants, and Albumen of Commerce), was read by Mr. C. T. Kingzett, F.C.S.

Mr. Augustus Babington, hon. secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, gave a lecture the same evening on some of the Causes of Greek Art Excellence—Dr. Doran in the chair.

At the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, Major-General T. B. Collinson, R.E., put forward, yesterday week, an elaborate paper on the Present Facilities for the Invasion of England and for the Defence thereof. Major-General Collinson was, from ill-health, unable to be present, and the paper was read by Admiral Selwin.

Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., addressed a crowded audience in the lecture theatre of South Kensington Museum, last Saturday evening, on the subject of naval architecture, as illustrated by the plans and models exhibited in the Loan Collection of the Museum.

Professor Corfield gave a lecture, on Saturday, at the Society of Arts, the subject being the Air we Breathe. Cardinal Manning, who presided, said it was most painful to reflect

upon the number of young women who, while seeking to earn a livelihood, were obliged to work in close rooms where they were in danger of contracting disease. He was glad that the Government had directed its attention to this subject.

The concluding lecture of the course of four, on Work and Wages, was given, in the afternoon, by Professor Leone Levi, to members of workmen's clubs and institutes, in the large theatre of King's College. Mr. Hamilton Hoare occupied the chair, and the subject chosen was Savings Banks and Friendly Societies. The lecturer first enforced the duty of "thrift," and the saving up for unforeseen eventualities, urging that moderation enabled men to save and intelligence to apply the savings profitably.

The fifth meeting of the Geographical Society during the present session was held on Monday evening—Sir Rutherford Alcock presiding, as usual. A minute appended to a proposed resolution by Sir M. Wells regarding the distribution of tickets to visitors on Dec. 12 last gave rise to some little discussion, and eventually the chairman declared that a special general meeting would have to be called to consider the resolution. A paper was read by General Strachey on Scientific Geography, forming the first of a short series of lectures on that subject.

A paper on Personal Work among the Poor was read by the Rev. M. S. Walrond, at a special meeting of the Charity Organisation Society. The rev. gentleman said there were 130,000 poor people in three unions in the East-End, among whom some fifty bona-fide visitors circulated. He maintained that, in consequence of a want of system among these, it was impossible to properly apply relief, and he sketched out what he considered an improved plan, the main feature of which was a house-to-house visitation. This evoked an animated expression of antagonistic opinions.

In the course of a lecture delivered, on Monday evening, by Mr. William Harnett Blanch, author of the "History of Camberwell," before the members of the Shorthand Writers' Association, on "Edward Alleyn," the founder of Dulwich College, the lecturer mentioned that he had had occasion to search the old registers of several parishes, and a few days ago he found in that of St. Andrew's, Holborn, the register of baptism of the present Earl of Beaconsfield.

Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S., read before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, on Monday, a paper entitled Notes on the Early Goldsmiths of London to the Close of the Seventeenth Century.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at the Pall Mall, on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Lord Carlingford, a paper by Mr. John Plummer on the Colonies and the English Labouring Classes was read by Mr. Young, the hon. secretary.

Sir James Paget gave the annual Hunterian oration on Tuesday afternoon, in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the presence of the Prince of Wales and a large company, which included Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Argyll, the Dean of Westminster, Professor Huxley, Professor Tyndall, Professor Acland, Sir William Gull, and Mr. Brudenell Carter.

In a paper on the Lake Systems of Central Africa, read by Dr. Mann before the Society of Arts, on Tuesday evening, it was stated that inland routes 6000 miles in length were almost entirely navigable by water.

SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

We have pretty well exhausted the subjects for our Illustrations connected with the Imperial Durbar, or Assembly of the Native Indian Princes and Rulers at Delhi on New-Year's Day. The proclamation of her Majesty's new title of "Empress of India" was attended with all the grand ceremonial display which we have described. One interesting circumstance, which has not yet been mentioned, among the Viceroy's official receptions at Delhi in the two weeks of his stay there, was the address presented to his Excellency by the Anjuman-i-Punjab. This institution is a federal union of the several colleges and literary or scientific societies conducted by and for the educated natives of the Punjab, under the auspices of Dr. G. W. Leitner, president of the University of Lahore. It may, perhaps, be remembered that, on a former occasion, the Anjuman-i-Punjab sent an address of thanks to the Prince of Wales for the patronage of his Royal Highness, with their congratulations upon his recovery from illness. Lord Lytton, in his published reply to the address presented on Jan. 2, at Delhi, expressed his strong confidence both in the Anjuman-i-Punjab and in the University of Lahore, conducted, as he said, "under the presidency of my friend Dr. Leitner, whose fine abilities and successful services in the cause of education have already received at Vienna an international acknowledgment which is not only an honour to himself and your institution but also to India and to all of us." This was a reference to the contributions of Dr. Leitner to the department of educational appliances at the Vienna Exhibition. Dr. Leitner's unique and valuable collections of objects illustrating the ethnology, antiquities, and fine arts of the countries on the north-west frontiers of India, were exhibited at the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington; and he lectured also upon the influence of Greek art on the Buddhist sculptures of India, and upon the history of the border races in the Himalaya valleys, to some of the learned societies in London.

Our clever correspondent and amateur artist in the Vice-regal camp at Delhi, Lieutenant C. Pulley, of the 3rd Ghorkas, has supplied us with an abundance of Sketches; but we can give only one more of them, that of the Guicowar of Baroda's wrestlers displaying their skill and prowess to the assembled English and other spectators. With this, but merely as an ordinary example of native Indian habits and costume, we present one of Mr. Simpson's sketches, taken at some port on the Malabar coast, when the Prince of Wales, in the Serapis, was passing round the shores of India. It represents some of the native boatmen endeavouring to catch the eye of a passenger on board ship, and to secure the job of landing him. The illustration of a bathing scene in the river at Benares is likewise admitted for the sake of that interest which has lately been revived in all the affairs of our Indian fellow-subjects.

Senor Lerdo de Trejedo, the fugitive Mexican President, has arrived in New York.

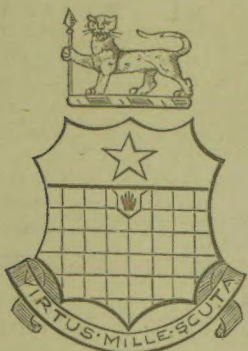
Next to London and Liverpool, Manchester contains the largest Welsh population of any English town, the number being estimated at 30,000.

Mr. James Gell, Attorney-General for the Isle of Man, and Mr. William Leece Drinkwater, first Judge of the island, have been knighted.

The Art-Loan Exhibition, at King's Lynn, which has been open during the past three weeks, was closed, last Saturday night, by the Mayor (Mr. J. D. Thew), accompanied by the Aldermen and members of the Corporation.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL SIR AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, BART.
Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., Admiral Royal Navy, C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Queen, died on the 8th inst. He was born May 26, 1788, received his education at Harrow, and entered the Royal Navy in 1800. He served at the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago, in the expedition to Egypt in 1807, and afterwards in the Mediterranean. In 1832 he was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. He sat in Parliament for Dungarvan in 1820, and for Brandon in 1818 and 1831. Sir Augustus married, Oct. 20, 1813, Lady Elizabeth Frances Townshend, sister of John, fourth Marquis Townshend, and leaves three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, now Sir William John Cavendish Clifford, second Baronet, Vice-Admiral Royal Navy, C.B., was born Oct. 12, 1814.



SIR WILLIAM FERGUSSON, BART.
Sir William Fergusson, Bart., of Spittlehaugh, in the county of Peebles, and of George-street, Hanover-square, F.R.S., the eminent surgeon, died on the 10th inst. He was born March 20, 1808, the son of James Fergusson, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of A. Hodge, Esq., of Anstruther, Fifeshire, and was educated at Lochmaben Grammar School and at the High School and University of Edinburgh. Having studied surgery under the celebrated anatomists, Dr. Knox and John Turner, he became, in 1828, a Licentiate, and in 1829 a Fellow, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. For about nine years he was assistant to Dr. Knox; subsequently, in 1836, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and in 1839 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. The following year he settled in London on becoming Professor of Surgery in King's College and Surgeon to King's College Hospital; he was afterwards Professor of Clinical Surgery in that hospital, and for some years Examiner in Surgery to the University of London. In 1870 he was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, where he was for a time Professor of Surgery and Human Anatomy. Sir William was Surgeon in Ordinary to the late Prince Consort and Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen; he held also other important appointments, was consulting surgeon to many of the leading London hospitals, and a member of most of the prominent medical and surgical societies. Several of his lectures have been published, and his papers on surgical subjects. His "System of Practical Surgery" has reached a fifth edition, and is a standard work in the profession; and Sir William was the inventor of numerous surgical instruments. He was created a Baronet Jan. 23, 1866. He married, Oct. 10, 1833, Helen Hamilton, daughter of William Ranken, Esq., of Spittlehaugh, and leaves (with other issue) an elder son, now Sir James Ranken Fergusson, second Baronet, barrister-at-law. A portrait of Sir W. Fergusson was given in the Number of this paper for Feb. 24, 1866.



MR. BOYD.
William Boyd, Esq., of Ballydugan House and Glasstry, in the county of Down, J.P. and D.L., formerly M.P. for Downpatrick, died recently. He was third son of the late Richard Keown, Esq., of Downpatrick, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Henry Keown, Esq., of Tollymore, and assumed the name of Boyd in 1873, at the death of his mother, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his great-uncle, Major David Hamilton Boyd, of Glasstry. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Down in 1840, and represented Downpatrick in Parliament from 1867 to 1874. He married, in 1846, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Robert Alexander, and leaves issue.

The deaths are also announced of—
John Stratford Collins, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Wythall Walford, Herefordshire, barrister-at-law, on the 1st inst.
Lieutenant-General William Robert Andrew Freeman, late of the Madras Native Infantry, on the 7th inst., aged seventy.
Captain Rudolphus Boyce Oldfield, R.N., C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, on the 6th inst., aged forty-nine.
Lady Emily Charlotte Mary Ponsonby, sister of the Earl of Besborough, aged fifty-nine.
Stewart Blacker Roberts, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., of South Norwood, Surrey, late of Swineshead, Lincolnshire.
The Hon. Arthur Strutt, second surviving son of Lord Belper, on the 6th inst., aged thirty-four.
General Walter Nugent Thomas Smee, Bombay Army, F.R.S., on the 7th inst., aged seventy-five.
The Rev. W. Jordan Unwin, M.A., LL.D., late Principal of Homerton College, on the 4th inst., aged sixty-five.
The Rev. Richard Child Willis, D.D., at the Vicarage, Minster, Isle of Sheppey, in his seventy-eighth year.
The Rev. Sir H. W. Baker, Bart., on the 12th inst., at Monkland Vicarage, Leominster. His memoir will be given next week.
Sir John Edward Harington, Bart., of Ridlington, in the county of Rutland, late a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, a memoir of whom will be given in our next number.
Robert Lee, M.D., F.R.S., late of 4, Savile-row, on the 6th inst. He was author of "Pathology and Treatment of the Diseases of Women," "Clinical Midwifery," &c., and a frequent contributor to medical journals.
Lady Georgina Milner, on the 2nd inst., at her residence, 48, Eaton-square (sister of Richard George, ninth Earl of Scarborough, and widow of the late Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart.), in her fifty-seventh year.
Mr. John Morgan Cobbett, M.P. for Oldham, on the 15th inst. He was the second son of the celebrated William Cobbett; was born in 1800; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1830, and subsequently went the Home Circuit. In 1850 he married the daughter of Mr. John Fielden, who was M.P. for Oldham from 1832 to 1847.
Thomas Bosville Bosville, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Ravensfield, Yorkshire, on the 2nd inst., aged seventy-seven. He was son of the late Robert Newton Lee, Esq., of Coldney, Hants, by Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D., Head Master of Winchester College, and assumed by Royal license the name of Bosville on succeeding to the estates of his kinsman, Colonel Thomas J. Bosville.

Captain Hugh Campbell, who was appointed, on Jan. 1, to be the successor of Prince Leiningen in the command of her Majesty's yacht the Victoria and Albert, from typhoid fever, on the 12th inst.

Henry Baskerville, Esq., of Crowsley Park, Oxfordshire, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff of that county in 1847, lord of the manor of Shiplake, formerly in the Madras Civil Service. He was son of the late Oriel Viveash, Esq., of Calne, Wilts, by Sarah his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Baskerville, Esq., of Woolley House, Wilts, and assumed the name of Baskerville by Royal license, 1838, on succeeding his cousin, the late John Baskerville, Esq., of Woolley House.

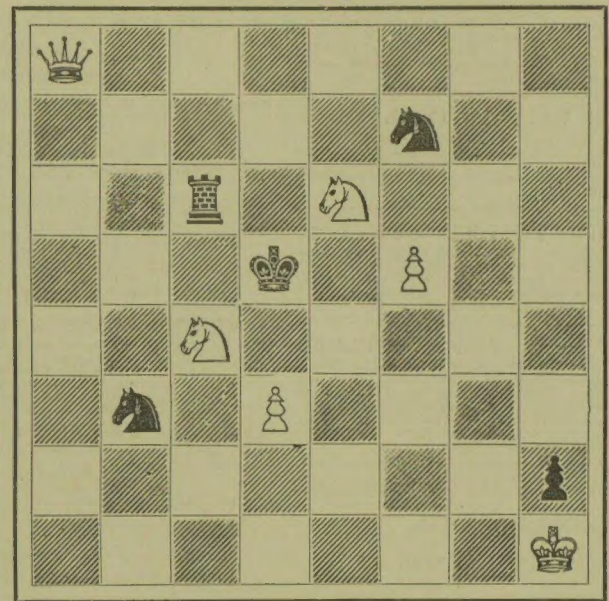
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.
Isca (Exeter).—There is no solution to No. 1719 in the way you propose. Please refer to the answer to S F, in our last issue.
H W T (University Hall).—It is unnecessary to give the variations in such detail. The way you indicate will answer very well.
T L (Sandbach).—Please to repeat your question. The second player in the French Opening cannot legally play P to K 5th on his second move.
ILKLEY.—Your diagram of No. 1718 is incorrectly copied. The B at K Kt 3rd is White in our diagram.
W L (Leightonstone).—We have two amended problems of yours, both embodying the same conception. Kindly inform us which is intended for publication.
W T P (Rochampton).—Both problems are very acceptable.
A J H (Eccleston-square).—The King cannot, under any circumstances, be moved to any square within the scope of action of an adverse piece.
A T (Gloucester-road).—The correct move is B to Q 3rd.
J C (Glasgow).—The problem appears to be quite right now, and it is a very good one.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1719 received from H Besson, G F Champney, L Mably, P M Ralli, A Little Boy, J Oliver, Deep He, Maggie Irwin, J L Radwaner, K Brablin, T Guest, W P, E W F, R H Bate, H C R, J Byng, E P V, E A Dudgeon, Jane N, T Letchford, C E B, Novice, Tredunnoch, Eaton, Alex H, Fritz, and H Welham.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1720 received from H B T Guest, W P Cant, E W F Owlet, A Wood, East Marden, H M S Bruser, W F Payne, J Byng, Heyward, H W Trenchard, W Leeson, J De Housteyn, B Hedges, Clive Crook, D H, H Stabbing, D Vawdrey, K Brablin, Deep He, H Besson, E Frau, H Beurmann, E Clarkson, J H Skelton, W V G D, Nantyciwd, R H Brooks, E L G, Sibbet, Rev T Smith, Benet, F Myers, Draper's College, S Western, Triton, R Roughhead, B R Stone, Americaine, H Binger, Mechanic, E Worsley, Littlelego, Black Knight, L S R, W Alston, Simplex, Leonora, T R Y, R T King, N E D, Paul's B-west, J N Turton, J K, Baz, J E Timbre, E P Vulliamy, H Welham, E H V, Una, Woolwich Chess Club, Le Cercle de l'Union & St. Etienne, Wandstead, and Dolly.
PROBLEMS received from E C A Gingell, J Crum, D M Tymbas and W T Pierce.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1720.
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K 2nd B to Q sq (best)
2. Kt to Kt 3rd Any move
3. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1722.
By J. A. W. HUNTER.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

The following is another Game in the late Match between Professor WAYTE and Mr. MINCHIN.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Prof. W.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. Kt takes P B to B 4th
5. Kt to K B 5th
White here adopts a line of play that has been out of favour for many years. The usual move is 5. B to K 3rd; but we are unable to discover any serious objection to the move in the text.
6. Kt to B 3rd Q to K B 3rd
7. Kt to K 3rd K Kt to K 2nd
8. B to K 2nd P to Q 3rd
9. Castles B to K 3rd
Apparently better than casting on the K's side. Black now threatens to play 10. B takes Kt; and if 11. B takes B, continue with 11. P to Q 4th, obtaining at least an even game.
10. Kt to Q 5th
Evidently with the object of preventing the advance of the Q P and the consequent opening of the file to the adverse R.
11. Kt takes Kt (ch)
A necessary preliminary to B to Q 3rd, as in reply to that move Black can win a Pawn by exchanging the minor pieces.
12. B to Q 3rd Kt takes Kt
13. B to B 4th Kt to Kt 3rd
14. Kt takes B P takes Kt
15. Q to K 2nd Kt to K 4th
16. P to K B 4th P to B 5th
Better than Kt takes B, because in that case there follows:—
17. P takes Kt Q to Q 5th (ch)
18. B to K 3rd and White regains the Pawn.
19. P takes Kt P takes B

CHESS IN LONDON.

An offhand Skirmish between the Revs. C. E. RANKEN and A. B. SKIPWORTH during a recent visit to London.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. Kt takes P P to B 3rd
5. B to K 3rd B to B 4th
6. P to Q B 3rd K Kt to K 2nd
7. B to K 2nd P to Q 4th
8. Castles Castles
9. B to B 3rd B to K 3rd
10. B takes Kt B takes B
11. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt
The position is very curious and interesting. White has only one move at his disposal to avoid the immediate loss of the game; and, singularly enough, that move, if made, would have left Black almost without resource. He should have played 13. Q to Kt 4th.
13. Q to Kt 4th Q to K Kt 3rd, and White resigned.

The Civil Service Estimates for the ensuing year, which were issued on Tuesday, show a total of £21,755,515, against £21,356,369 for the year 1876-7.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Aug. 10, 1868, of Lieutenant-General the Hon. William Arbuthnot, late of No. 20, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 14 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by the Right Hon. John Viscount Arbuthnot and the Hon. Walter Arbuthnot, nephews of the deceased, and Frederick Walford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his great-nephews, the Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot, the Hon. William Arbuthnot, and Charles Arbuthnot, £5000 Three per Cent Consols each; to Mr. Walford, £400; and the residue of his property to his said nephew, Viscount Arbuthnot.

The will and codicil, dated Jan. 3, 1863, and July 21, 1876, of Mr. James Robert Aldous, formerly of No. 56, Oakley-road, Southgate-road, Islington, and late of No. 67, Marquess-road, Canonbury, who died on Dec. 7 last, were proved on the 8th ult. by Charles Evans and James Edward Aldous, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £200, and, subject to a legacy of fifty guineas to Mr. Evans, the rest of his property for life; on her death it is to be divided between his children.

The will, dated Aug. 30, 1870, of Mr. John Edmonds, late of Plymouth, who died on Dec. 27 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Robert Gard Edmonds, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will, with two codicils, dated April 27, 1869, Oct. 13, 1874, and Feb. 8, 1876, of the Rev. William Gresley, Vicar of All Saints', Boyne-hill, Berks, who died on Nov. 19 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Francis Gresley, the brother, and Charles Gresley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives the next presentation to the living of All Saints' to the Rev. Arthur Hislop Drummond, and £2000 upon trust towards the building of a church near the railway station in the said parish; and there are legacies to his sister, daughter-in-law, cousin, and others. The remainder of his property he leaves to his said brother.

A MODERN PACTOLUS.

Fancy the sixtieth part of a share being described as a "freehold estate" conferring upon the owner votes for two counties! Yet this is just the case with the New River Company, some separate "lots" at the sale consisting only of sixtieths of a King's share in the company, with "its main watercourse, its extensive reservoirs in and near the metropolis, landed and house property, ground rents, buildings, wharves, privileges, commodities and appurtenances," the dividends on the said sixtieths yielding last year the sum of £35 10s. 2d. each. How Sir Hugh Myddleton would stare if he could visit the pale glimpses of the moon and see to what gigantic dimensions his undertaking has grown; and even the mouth of King James or King Charles might water over the profits of the thirty-six shares which they once held, but which were given back to the company for the consideration of an annual payment of the insignificant sum of £500 yearly, which up to the present time is paid into the Imperial Exchequer under the style of the "King's Clog." A peculiarity of the company is that the income has never retrograded, which is not to be wondered at, seeing that they charge pretty much what they like for the water, and that besides supplying the liquid element to the City and the greater part of the northern side of the metropolis, they possess landed property to a large extent in Hertfordshire, and some fifty acres in London covered with houses, the leases of which are frequently falling in.—City Press.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club took place on Monday night at Willis's Rooms.

Last week 2717 births and 1504 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 168 more and the latter 178 less than the average numbers. The deaths included 90 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 14 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. Four of the fatal cases of measles occurred in Clerkenwell; and of the deaths from scarlet fever, two were returned in Eltham and two in Lewisham. Different forms of violence caused 51 deaths; 47 were the result of negligence or accident, including 20 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 7 from drowning, and 8 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Two deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week, the mean temperature was 46 deg., being 7 deg. above the average.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, signing himself "H. P.," writes from Paris stating that he has for some years been interested in the butter trade carried on between England and the Continent. Without desiring to defend the sale of margarine as pure butter, he wishes to make public the composition of that article as manufactured in France and Holland. A patent has been taken out in France for the manufacture of margarine, and it is allowed to be retailed on the condition that it is not described as butter. It is asserted that from one manufactory in Paris, employing 400 men, margarine to the amount of £80,000 a month is sold. The following is the process by which this artificial butter is made:—A quantity of beef fat is procured daily from the abattoirs. It is then sorted and picked and thrown into a vat. Thence it is passed between revolving wooden cylinders. This grinding of the fat deprives it of all impurity. It falls into a tub, and the fat being then melted, it is drawn off in a liquid state into moulds, where it is kept for a certain time to allow the evaporation of the stearine. It is afterwards mixed with milk and cream, and is worked in the same way as ordinary butter. Margarine, the correspondent adds, possesses the advantage of cheapness; it will keep much longer than ordinary butter without turning rank, and it contains less water. It is principally used in France for kitchen purposes and by pastrycooks; but it is also bought in large quantities by the lower and poorer classes.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

AT HOME.
The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

ABROAD.

An edition printed on thin paper, especially prepared for the Colonies and Foreign Countries, is issued weekly, and can be forwarded by post at the following rates:—			
Africa, West Coast of	1d	Germany	1d
Alexandria	1d	Gibraltar	1d
Australia, via Brindisi	2d	Holland	1d
" " " via Southampton	1d	India, via Brindisi	2d
Austria	1d	" " " via Southampton	1d
Belgium	1d	Italy	1d
Brazil	1d	New Zealand	1d
Canada	1d	Norway	1d
Cape of Good Hope	1d	Russia	1d
China, via Brindisi	2d	Spain	1d
" " " via Southampton	1d	Sweden	1d
Constantinople	1d	Switzerland	1d
Denmark	1d	United States	1d
France	1d	West Indies	1d

Copies of the ordinary edition sent abroad require double the above rates. Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

NEW MUSIC.

THE HOLY FAMILY. Sacred Melodies. Arranged by W. H. CALLOUT, for the Pianoforte. Solos, complete in 12 Books, 5s. each; Duets, 6s. each; ad lib. Accompaniments for Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, 1s. each. Each Book free at half price in stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

DEAR ENGLAND. LOUIS DIEHL. Vocal Quartet. Post-free for two stamps. The Song made so popular by signor Foll's effective singing at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere. 8s.; post-free, 18 stamps.—N.B. Gratis and post-free, a list of 43 cheap Vocal Quartets, published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co.

MUSIC.—Ladies and Gentlemen forming a music library are respectfully referred to ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S CATALOGUE of High-class MUSIC, comprising a list of more than 400 Theoretical and Standard Works by Albrechtsberger, Cherubini, Reicha, Dr. Marx, Beethoven, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Boyce, Bach, Campagnoli, Corelli, Corfe, W. T. Best, Czerny, Drouet, Fétis, Hamilton, Herzog, Reissiger, Rinck, Rossini, Spohr, Viërt, Dupont, Rode, Baillet, and Weber. This Catalogue is gratis and post free. New Burlington-street.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE. 110th Edition. Sixty Eight pages. 4s.; post-free, 23 stamps. The number of editions this work has passed through sufficiently guarantees its well-deserved and world-wide popularity. Also, HAMILTON'S DICTIONARY OF 3500 MUSICAL TERMS, 12 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

CLARKE'S CATECHISM OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MUSIC 187th Edition. Free by post, 12 stamps. "Every child learning music should have this book."—Morning Chronicle. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE THEORY OF MUSIC. By GEO. F. WEST. 16th Edition. 1s.; free by post, 11 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

JOSEPH ANDRÉ'S NEW PIANO MUSIC. Post-free at half price in stamps. Belle Mahone. 3s. Silvery Waves (very easy). 1s. Breathe not of parting (Mendelssohn). 2s. Blossoms of Opera. 25 Nos. An English Tour. 3s. 1s. each. Capriccio in E minor (Kirnberger). 3s. An Irish Tour. 3s. Gavotte (Martini). 3s. La Poule (J. P. Rameau). 3s. A Welsh Tour. 3s. Allegro con fuoco (P. D. Paradisi). 3s. A Scotch Tour. 3s. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co.

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD'S NEW MUSIC. Arranged and Fingered for the Pianoforte expressly for Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co. CLASSICS AT HOME (from the Great Masters). Twelve Numbers. 2s. 6d. each. FLOWERS OF MELODY. Twelve Numbers. 2s. 6d. each. SACRED TREASURES. Twelve Numbers. 2s. 6d. each. LITTLE BUDS (Very easy for Beginners). Twenty-five Numbers. 1s. each. HOME TREASURES. Twenty-five Numbers. 2s. 6d. each. Twelve of the same, as easy Piano Duets. 3s. each; post-free at half price in stamps. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street.

MADAME PATEY'S NEW SONGS. I CANNOT FORGET (Sainton-Dolby). THE FELLING OF THE TREES (Anderson). 2s. each net, post-free. E. C. Booser and Co., 145, High-street, Nottingham-hill.

MADAME PATEY'S CLASSICAL SONG-BOOK.—Twelve Songs for Contralto or Mezzo-Soprano. Edited with directions as to Expression, Phrasing, and Respiration, by JANET PATEY. Post-free, 13 stamps. E. C. Booser and Co., 145, High-street, Nottingham-hill.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. FORTY EIGHT BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

TWILIGHT THOUGHTS, for the PIANO. Composed by CHARLES HALLE. Price 4s. Sold at half price. Also, MENUETTO GRAZIOSO and TAMBOURIN, GLUCK and HALLE. prior 3s. each, may now be had of FORTY EIGHT BROTHERS, 74, Regent-street, Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester; and all Music Publishers.

NEW SONG for BASS or BARITONE. THE RECRUIT. By LOUISA F. ESSLINGTON. C. LONSDALE and Co., 25, Old Bond-street.

AUGENER and CO.'S UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY contains 100,000 distinct works. Annual Subscription, Two Guineas. London: 81, Regent-street. Prospectuses gratis.

AIR DU DAUPHIN. Ancienne Danse de la Cour. By ROECKEL. For Piano Solo, Duets, Violin, Harmonium, Orchestra, Organ-Paraphrase, by W. T. Best. Each 18 stamps.—AUGENER and Co., No. 88, Newgate-street.

GAVOTTE DE LOUIS QUINZE. By MAURICE LEE. Piano Solo, Duets, Violin, Orchestra, Organ Transcription, by F. E. Gladstone. 18 stamps each. AUGENER and Co., 88, Newgate-street; Foubert's-place, W.

OTTO BOOTH'S NEW SONGS, Words by William Ray Smea. 1. THE SEA GULL. Against the Senseless Destruction of Sea Birds. 2. HEALTH-GIVING SPRING. In favour of Temperance and Moderation in Drink. 3. THE MERCHANT CAPTAIN. Against the Abuse of Power. Price, net, 1s. 6d. each. WEEKES and Co., Hanover-street.

PIANOS, £1 per Month, on the Three-Years' System. Becomes the property of the hirer if the payments are kept up. Illustrated Catalogue post-free on application. THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street, W.

PIANOS, at £18; Pianos, at £20; Pianos, at £25.—GREAT SALE of PIANOFORTES returned from Hire. Full compass, equal to new, at half the original prices. Packed free and forwarded to any part. Descriptive Lists post-free on application.—THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street, London.

TWENTY-POUND SCHOOL-ROOM PIANO (Co-operative price for cash). Seven octaves strong, sound, and substantial. Adapted for hard practice. Packed free. Illustrated book of designs gratis and post-free. THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street, W.

EBONY and GOLD PIANOS, 25 guineas, 35 guineas, and 45 guineas.—These charming and elegant pianos, with ornate embellishments, repetition action, and every recent improvement, may now be obtained at the above low prices for cash, or on the Three Years System, at 1 guinea per month. The new Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free. THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-street, W.

PIANO, £35 (Civil Service cash price). Trichord. Drawing-room Model, repetition action, grand, rich, full tone, in very handsome Italian walnut-wood case, with elaborately carved and fretwork front, and cabriolet truss legs. The usual price charged for this instrument is 50 guineas. Drawings of this beautiful piano sent free on application. THOMAS OETZMANN and Co., 27, Baker-st., Portman-square.

OETZMANN'S SHORT IRON GRAND PIANOS, new foreign model, seven octaves, trichord. The richest, fullest, and most brilliant instruments of moderate size that have ever been manufactured. The prices are only half the amount of the larger grade.—Thomas Oetzmann and Co., 27, Baker-street, Portman-square.—N.B. No other address.

ELEGANT JEWELLERY: LONDON and RYDER invite inspection of their New Stock, offered as characterised by "Good Taste" and sterling excellence. Bridesmaids' Lockets, Wedding Presents, Court Diamonds. Diamond Ornaments in great variety, charged at prices consistent with reliable value. Necklaces, Head Ornaments, Earrings, Crosses, Pendants, Lockettes, Solitaires, Bracelets, &c. Recipients of the only Medal awarded for "General Good Taste" at the International Exhibition.—17, New Bond-street (corner of Clifford-street). A Collection of Oeylon "Cat's Eyes," worn in India as a talisman to avert evil or misfortune.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN & CO.,

67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,

NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN and Co., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Charles-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c. and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout. Oetzmann and Co. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large Patentable Vans, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—Oetzmann and Co.

THE SANDRINGHAM EASY-CHAIR, full size, upholstered, very soft and comfortable, suitable for any room, price 25s.; Lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s.; also the Sandringham Couch, upholstered, very soft and comfortable, price 25s. Everyone about to furnish should see these marvels of excellence and economy. Packed free and dispatched same day on receipt of order per post. OETZMANN and Co.

TURKEY CARPETS.—CLEARANCE SALE.—OETZMANN and Co.—A quantity of Turkey, Indian, Persian, Jubbulpore, Masna apatam, Farahan, Khorassan, Seraband, Koulia, Ghiorides, and Kelim Carpets and Rugs, at prices ranging from 15s. 9d. to 80 gs. A detailed Price-List, with sizes and description, sent, post-free, on application. A quantity of Indian Rugs, 15s. 9d. each; some very handsome ditto, at 35s. to 45s.—OETZMANN and Co.

MADRID STRIPED CURTAINS, all Wool, 3 yards long by 48 inches wide, 15s. per pair; 31 yards, 17s. 6d.; 4 yards, 20s.; best Worsted Damask Curtains, in green, crimson, or any self colour, plaited top, bordered all round with best embroidered silk lace, 3 yards long by 51 inches wide, 23s. per pair; 31 yards, 30s.; 4 yards, 35s.; best reps ditto, 3 yards by 54 inches wide, 42s.; 31 yards, 50s.; 4 yards, 57s. 6d. Forwarded same day on receipt of order. One trial will insure recommendation. No common damasks or reps used, solid, or advised. Descriptive Lists post-free.—OETZMANN and Co.

ELECTRO-PLATE. CUTLERY. ELECTRO-PLATE. CUTLERY. ELECTRO-PLATE. CUTLERY.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY DEPARTMENT.—Superior Electro-Plate Tea and Coffee Pots, Spoons, Forks, Cruets, &c. (quality guaranteed). Best warranted Table Cutlery. Handsome Coal-Vases, 3s. 11d. upwards. Dish-Covers, Japanese Tea Sets, full size, Bath Pail, and Can, various neat designs in colours, 3d. 11d. per set. Kitchen Ironmongery of every description. Mats, Matting, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, &c. Bronze Umbrella-Stands, from 3s. 9d. Table Lamps, complete, good style, 3s. 11d.

EXHIBITION PATTERN COAL VASE. OETZMANN and Co.'s new Special Designs for the Season, much admired, handsomely japanned, and rich burnished gold ornamentation, with opal handles, strong iron linings, a great convenience and saving in wear. Price complete, 21s.—OETZMANN and Co.

CLEOPATRA TOILET SERVICE. OETZMANN and Co.'s New Special Design, a beautiful Grecian shape, meets the great desideratum of art-manufacturers—viz., the shape best adapted for purposes of use required, combined with the most artistic design and decoration. Prices from 10s. 6d. per set. A Descriptive Price-List post-free.

OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Great-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Orders per post, large or small, receive prompt and faithful attention in the selection. Close at Seven, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.—OETZMANN and Co.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.

OETZMANN & CO., HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

MAPPIN and WEBB, MANUFACTURERS, MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY, LONDON.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S TABLE CUTLERY.—BEST QUALITY DOUBLE SHEER STEEL, manufactured by them and sent Direct from the Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Table Knives.	Dessert Knives.	Carver & Fork.
31-inch ivory handles, per doz.	15s. 0d.	13s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
31-inch ivory handles, balance, per doz.	13s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
31-inch ivory handles, riveted and balance, per doz.	22s. 0d.	16s. 0d.	7s. 6d.
31-inch ivory, etout, riveted and balance, per doz.	32s. 0d.	22s. 0d.	9s. 6d.
4-inch fine ivory, riveted and balance, per doz.	34s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	10s. 6d.
4-inch extra thick Africa, per doz.	36s. 0d.	26s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
4-inch extra thick white, per doz.	38s. 0d.	28s. 0d.	13s. 6d.
4-inch silver ferrules round, doz.	45s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Ditto, with silver blades, per doz.	60s. 0d.	48s. 0d.	38s. 0d.

Oak Boxes for one dozen of each and a suitable quantity of carvers; ditto double this quantity; and ditto treble ditto, always kept ready in stock. Illustrated Catalogues post-free.

MAPPIN and WEBB, MANUFACTURERS, 76, 77, and 78, OXFORD-STREET, WEST END, LONDON.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA and TOILET SERVICES. OUT TABLE GLASS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. The Stock consists of the newest and best patterns, selected with much care, and is conveniently arranged for parties furnishing to choose from. First-class quality—superior taste—low prices. Catalogue on application. ALFRED B. PEARCE, 39, Ludgate-hill, E.C. (Established 1760).

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu, or Bronze, Medial Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures. D'HOULET and Co., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

FENDERS, TILE HEARTHES, FIRE-IRONS, COAL-BOXES. MAPPIN and WEBB, Oxford-street, London, W.

LAMPS.—The Silber, Duplex, and Paragon. MAPPIN and WEBB, Oxford-street (76, 77, and 78), London, W. Illustrated Catalogues free.

KHIVA FLOOR RUGS, FROM 10s. EACH. TRELOAR, 69, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM." MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England, on approval—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge. PETER ROBINSON, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON, upon the most advantageous terms, to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

FOR FIRST OR DEEP MOURNING. IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. Families requiring supplies of First or Deep Mourning will derive the most important advantages by making their PURCHASES at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, THE LARGEST and most IMPORTANT MOURNING WAREHOUSE in the KINGDOM. SILK, CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, &c., of the very best, most serviceable, and enduring qualities. DRESSMAKING.—Dresses beautifully made, either by the FRENCH, GERMAN, or ENGLISH Dressmaker, at MODERATE CHARGES.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD is supplied Extremely Cheap by PETER ROBINSON. Servants' Bonnets, from 10s. 6d. Cotton Dresses 4s. 11d. Stuff made up complete 15s. 0d. Dito, dresses, from 10s. 6d. Dito, made up complete £1 6s. 0d. Cloth Jackets 15s. 0d. Shawls, from 6s. 0d. Each article being specially good at the price. Or the Suite complete can be supplied for 2½ gs. and up to 5 gs. Address—PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent street, London, W.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF 200 PIECES of PONSON'S BLACK CACHEMERE SILK, direct from the Manufacturer in Lyons, at a considerable discount from the original price. 200 Pieces at one price—5s. 9d.; worth 7s. 9d.

Also wonderfully cheap Black Silks at 3s. 9d.; worth 5s. 6d. Black Silks at 4s. 3d.; worth 5s. 6d. Black Silks at 5s.; worth 6s. 6d. Black Silks at 6s.; worth 8s. 6d.

Also a large importation of DEGOVE'S BLACK SILKS, a most remarkable silk for wear, at 5s. As cheap as ever sold. Patterns free.

Address—PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 256, 258, 260, 262.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME FOR FIVE GUINEAS OF RICH CORDED SILK.

Having purchased in Lyons a large lot of Silks, we can now make the Costume formerly sold at 6 gs.

For Photograph and Pattern of the Silk apply to the BLACK SILK WAREHOUSE, PETER ROBINSON'S, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

FOR TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE GUINEAS. FASHIONABLE BLACK MATERIAL COSTUMES, both With and Without Crapes, with ample Materials for Bodices. At PETER ROBINSON'S Court and General Mourning Warehouse.

EVENING DRESSES. BALL DRESSES. BLACK NET, New Styles, Elegantly made, 29s. 6d. TARLATAN, Novelties, in White, Black, &c. 1 guinea. TULLE. Condition-keeping Tulle, 50s. Sketches free. Full material given for Bodice. PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street, Nos. 256 to 262.

ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGES, woven from pure Wool, for LADIES' DRESSES, in Navy or Dark Indigo Blue, Black, Dark Browns, Fawn, and other solid colours.

For CHILDREN a lower quality is made, very strong, at 1s. 6d. per yard. For BOYS' HARD WEAR it is extra milled, price, 4s. 6d. wide, 3s. 6d. per yard. Books of Patterns sent post-free by

SPEARMAN and SPEARMAN, Devonshire Serge Factors, Plymouth. The ROYAL DEVONSHIRE SERGE is the only true Yachting Serge. Sea Water cannot injure it. Any Length is Cut by the Factors, who arrange to pay the carriage of all Parcels over Two Pounds in value to and as far as London.

A CORRECT IMPRESSION prevails among the public that the Silks are generally dearer, and that they cannot now be bought at former prices; but this idea will be removed, so far as Messrs. JAY'S transactions are concerned, by an inspection and comparison of the undermentioned BLACK SILKS, which are—

2s. 10d. per yard, worth 4s. 2d.	2s. 9d. " " worth 3s. 3d.
3s. 9d. " " worth 5s. 3d.	4s. 6d. " " worth 6s. 3d.
5s. 3d. " " worth 6s. 3d.	5s. 9d. " " worth 8s. 3d.
6s. 9d. " " worth 8s. 3d.	JAY'S, Regent-street.

FOREIGN VELVETS, from 4s. 6d. per yard.—Messrs. JAY having had consigned to them before the rise in the price of silk a very large stock of these elegant dress materials, they are enabled to sell Black Foreign Velvets at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. per yard. JAY'S, Regent-street.

EVENING DRESSES, 2 gs. and 2½ gs. The newest and most fashionable style, and made of non-crushing Black Tulle. Engravings of the same, postage-free, on application. JAY'S, THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street, W.

A SPECIALITE. CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S INITIAL DAMASK TABLECLOTHS and NAPKINS of pure White Linen, with the INITIAL WOVEN. These Cloths and Napkins can be sent home in three days, hemmed, washed, and ready for use, if desired. To be had only of CAPPER, SON, and CO. Entrance, 69 and 70, Gracechurch-street; 169 and 170, Fenchurch-street, London.

Sizes, prices, and designs of cloths sent post-free on application.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, £20, £50, and £100. Indian Outfit. £25. Lists free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN. LAYETTES, £5, £10, and £20. List post-free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

CAUTION.—SWANBILL CORSETS. Every pair bears the trade mark (a swan and two cygnets). Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWANBILL CORSET (Registered). 14bis, B. A full, deep Corset, especially for Ladies inclined to embonpint. The Swanbill is most effective in reducing the figure and keeping the form flat so as to enable Ladies to wear the fashionable vêteements of the day. Bunk, 13½ in. long. Price 14s. 6d.; finest quality, 21s. Send size of waist with P.O. order. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly; and 76, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

LORNE "THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY." HIGHLAND WHISKY. UNRIVALLED FOR "TODDY." Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C. Distilleries, Argyleshire.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. KINAHAN and CO., London, finding that, through the recommendation of the Medical Profession, the demand for their OLD LL WHISKY for purely medicinal purposes is very great, submit with pleasure the following analysis by Dr. Hassall:—"I have very carefully and fully analysed Samples of this well-known and popular Whisky. The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell. The Whisky must be pronounced to be pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality. The medical profession may feel full confidence in the purity and quality of this Whisky."

COCKS'S READING SAUCE is the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured FOR FISH, ENICHING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c. It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its excellence.

CAUTION.—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz., CHARLES COCKS'S Signature on a white ground across the Reading Arms.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, "LEA and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Exported in all generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S (BREAKFAST) COCOA.

JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS. CACAO (QUINTESSENCE OF CACAO) possesses the essential principle of Cacao, theobromine, unclogged by the excess of nutritives, as found in the natural cocoa-nibs and in chocolates and prepared cocas generally. A high-flavoured, unsweetened, thin beverage. JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly, London.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article. "The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall). "A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. "than which, if properly prepared, there is no richer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassall. TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only. Whites, for pastry, 10s. per bushel; Households for bread, 9s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for brown bread, 8s. 8d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14 lb.; fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley and Buckwheat, 5s. 8d. per bushel, or 21s. per sack; Indian Corn, 3s. per bushel, or 15s. per sack; Oats, 4s.; Crushed Oats, 4s.; Middlings, 2s. 4d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 2d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans 7s. 6d. per bushel; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per peck; Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt.; Barley Meal, 5s. 8d. per bushel, or 21s. per sack; Lentil Flour for invalids, in tins, 1 lb. 5s., 2s., and 1 lb. 5s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. Post-office Orders and cheques to be made in favour of George Young.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER has been AWARDED THREE GOLD MEDALS for its superiority over all others. Biskets, bread, Norfolk dumplings, puddings, &c., light and wholesome. Sold in 4 and 2d. Packet, and 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Patent Boxes.

DR. DE JONGH'S, KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR. KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM. LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL. Proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE PUREST.

THE MOST PALATABLE THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED. THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL. THE ONLY KIND which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION and DISEASES OF THE CHEST, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, WINTER COUGH, DEBILITY OF ADULTS and CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS. Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, Physician to the Royal Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL is now the only Cod-Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest."

Dr. PROSSER JAMES, Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HARDWICKE, Medical Officer of Health, Paddington.

"In the class of Tubercular Diseases, including Consumption, so prevalent in our great centres of population, the use of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is attended with manifold advantages; and I know of no therapeutic agent which, in connection with judicious sanitary measures, is better calculated to stay the ravages of these great consuming plagues of the British Islands."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 108, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 108, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.